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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 56 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY & CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th Mar.	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN @	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA.		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA X	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA X	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN X	20,847

X Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
*Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo Vessel only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th Mar.	DOGRA*	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*	5,273
5th May	SICILIA†	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN*	6696
7th July	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN*	6,696

†Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
5th March. ..	BANDRA	Bursreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
7th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi 4 p. m.
8th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
10th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
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TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	26thFeb.	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hirai	5396	5th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	123
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSE N

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	27th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	15th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April
Atlas Maru	H. Miura	7347	14th Apr.	28th April

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$24,506,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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BANKERS.
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CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 90 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science ?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA).

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' SUCCESS.

Major writes:—

"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."

REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY,
Every FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
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For free Catalogues, apply Manager,
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PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
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FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
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HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

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TOILET SOAPS of unsurpassing purity and fragrance as used in the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
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The Business Manager of the Institute is here at present. Those interested in these Soaps can see him at No. 14, JHAVERI MANSIONS First floor SANDHURST ROAD, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 and 6 p. m.

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The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
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Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya.
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Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/-	and -/6
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Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)		1/-
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Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative		1/6

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 at Khetwadi Main Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent male or female SHORTHAND TYPIST for one hour daily. Apply Box No 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—CANVASSERS, acquainted with PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS for TRAVELLING all over India. Only experienced men need apply. Box No. 102, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" A R9952

WANTED—CANDIDATES for permanent appointments in States, Canals, and Commercial firms. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to:—THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI. A R9827

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—STORIED BUNGALOW with outhouses. On Naigaum Road and near to Dadar Tram Depot. For rent and other particulars, apply to the LAND MANAGER Bombay Improvement Trust, Fort. C 19111

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY. C 18610

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road. G R8767

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore. N R9869

EDUCATIONAL.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March, 1924, Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A. G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to enrol candidates for B.A., M.A. etc., various degree examinations (local) of an American CHARTERED UNIVERSITY. Pay or Commission. Address Box No. 99, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". M R9948

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—AFGHANISTAN, all unused, 1921 23, 3 Letter Post complete Rs. 2: 4 Parcel Post complete Rs. 3: 30p. tete-beche pair Rs. 2/12. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD. ALLAHABAD. L 19131

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. TH

C. P. CEMENT.

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"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to:—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night. R9942

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1923.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Jehangir N. Gamadia who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 22nd to March, 9th 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LD.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1924.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras on and after March 17th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd February, 1924 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. C18970

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "BENGAL MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 5th March from Japan via Hongkong Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1924, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 27th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 21st February, 1924. C19128

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41st ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring from the Board by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N.B.—SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd March to 17th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C19134

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED as a part-time SECRETARY to the Bombay Board of Film Censors, a gentleman of high Educational qualifications on a salary of Rs. 350/- per mensem. Applications to be submitted to the President of the Board at the Head Police Office before the 20th instant. 19136

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for (1) levelling, metalling, etc., and providing storm water drain in the private streets known as Hathibag Lanes off Love Lane, and (2) levelling, metalling, etc., and providing storm water drain in the private street off Thakurdwar Road near Bengali's Girls School will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY the 13th day of March, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C19133

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of S. W. PIPES will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of March, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office
De'lisle Road, Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay, No. 11. C19133

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM TI MAY CONCERN notice is hereby given that the Committee of seven appointed by the Bombay creditors of Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor having been informed that all the debts due and owing to the Bombay creditors having been satisfied the Committee should release and reassign the remainder of the property comprised in the deed of second mortgage executed in their favour by Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor and Messrs. Jamal Bros. and Co., Ltd. The Committee will release and reassign such remainder of the property. Any creditor having any objection to the Committee releasing and reassigning the said remainder of the property is requsted to notify the same to the undersigned, solicitors for the Committee in writing on or before the 12th instant. If no objection is received by the said date the Committee will take it that there is no objection to such release and reassignment and will accordingly execute the release or reassignment.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1924.

DALLAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the committee of the Bombay creditors of Abdul
C19139 Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Civil Regular No. 566 of 1923.

The firm of AMERCHAND MADHOWJEE & CO., Merchants, carrying on business in Mogul Street, in the Town of Rangoon ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LAXMICHAND KHETSEY, of Poonja Karamsee, Doongri Street, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To,

The DEFENDANT.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you claiming Rs. 4,800 (rupees four thousand and eight hundred only) due on account as per copy of plaint.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a recognised agent or by an advocate or pleader of this Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1924, which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit.

If you wish to defend the suit you must put in a written statement of your case at least seven days before the above-mentioned day, and take notice that in default of your so doing the suit may be decided without hearing you.

Witness, the Hon'ble Sir SYDNEY MADDOCK ROBINSON, Kt., Chief Justice at Rangoon, this 27th day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

M. A. S. AIYAR,
Assistant Registrar.
C19137

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PAINT.

Auction sale of the Goodwill and the Oil Paint Varnishes, Distemper, brushes, colour powders, scafolding materials, office furniture etc., etc.

By the order of the Administrator of late Mr. Wm. Chas. Smith, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Marine Street, Fort, the Goodwill of the above firm and also the Oil paint Distemper, Varnishes ,brushes, colour powders, scafolding materials, office furniture, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE SHIPPERS AND MILL-OWNERS TO BUY THE FINE STEEPLE COTTON
AUCTION SALE 255 BALES OF FINE STEEPLE COTTON.

By the order of the insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri near Messrs. Volkart Bros' godown, No. 152 J, the following:—

97 bales Punjab American cotton
50 bales Kilm cotton
50 bales Ankleshar cotton,
58 bales Surat cotton.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 6th March, 1924.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rowji Sojpal and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomedalli Esufalli and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the said Deed of Mortgage dated 28th June 1920.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at De Lisle Road in the Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 3425 Square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bills (but which may turn out to be more or less under the Title Deeds in respect of the said property) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 801, 202, New No. 13725 Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3443 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon bearing E Ward Nos. 7112 (1), 7112 (2), 7112 (3), 7113 (4) and 12 (5), 1712 (6) and 7112 (7), and Street Nos. 47, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khambatta and on or towards the North by the property of Dagdu Vithoji Khande.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

MADE TO ORDER VALUABLE DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, SINGER'S CABINET SEWING MACHINE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dantra House opp. Tram Garage Barrow Road, Apollo Bunder Messrs, MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as oval sliding dining table, chairs, English mirror Back sideboard dumbwaite Chesterfield suite of sofas and easy chairs, Robert pattern drawing room cubinet silver show cases tapestry lined drawing room suite office writing table glass book case file cabinet Singers Hand and Foot Sewing Machine music teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table to match clothes press marble top tables electrict lamps glass, crockery and platedware etc.

Catalogue will be published and property is on view.

Property of H.A. Rickwood, Esq. and others.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March 1924.

VORA & CO. AUCTIONEERS APOLLO ST. FORT, PHONE No 24065. BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable, new design, made-to-order special jewellery of diamonds, emeralds and pearls, one original Chubb's safe on stand and His Master's Voice gramophone and records.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank's New Building, the following precious jewellery by order and on account and risk of Bai Manicoover, widow of late Seth Mohanlal Rugnathdas.

DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY.

Gold bangles, chains, watch and chain, nosering, silver todas armlets, ear-rings, etc.

Diamond, emerald and pearl bracelets, earrings, mala, chain, bangles, rose rings, hoop rings, necklaces, toranhar, collars, single diamond rings, ear studs, etc.

1 Chubb's safe, 1 Master's Voice gramophone and records, jarry embroidered sari and blouse.

The above-mentioned jewellery will be sold off to the highest bidder, so it is a very good opportunity to Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and especially to English people to which we draw their special attention.

The above jewellery will be commenced for sale exactly at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Customers are requested to be present at the time of sale punctually.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The jewellery is on view and the designs, making and the precious stones of diamond, emeralds and rubies set in are of very attractive nature.

Once visit will surely be beneficial.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
f
Bombay, 6th March, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 9th March, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Central Road, Colaba Cuffe Parade, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, one sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by Rose, phonograph, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORBHAT LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell the undermentioned property at the premises by Public Auction TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m., under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Mr. Purshotamdas Ramji, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kashibai wife of Kalidas Nathubhai, and the said Kalidas Nathubhai, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him the said Mortgagee under and by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of April, 1922, and two Indentures of Further Charge, dated respectively the 11th day of January, 1923, and the 18th day of May, 1923, and all made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (cess whereof is redeemed) with the building, messuage, tenement thereon situate, lying and being at Borbhat Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No 3051, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7704 and Cadastral Survey No. 250, Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 719 and Street No. 13, and which said piece of land is admeasuring 172 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Lane, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Maganlal Dalpatram and on or towards the South by the property of Luxmibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Rooms or to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

Offers for sale of the property by private contract are also invited.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

Two Lavatories 25 by 18 complete with fittings.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis
1 Second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulete.
1 Arab horse quiet in Harness.
1 Waler gelding Bay with black points 15 hands in height.
1 "Itala" Car 12-14 H. P. wire wheels Landaulete body in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW SONAPUR LANE, DHOBI TALAO, AND AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1923 and made between Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others of the first part and Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others Executors of the will and Testament of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy of the second part, Mahomedally Mamuji of the third part and the Mortgagees of the fourth part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates given as under.

Property at New Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of New Sonapur Lane, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 82, new No. 722, old Survey No. 17, new Survey No. 8400, Cadastral No 392, Bhuleshwar Division and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. — and Street Nos. 362,-364 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Nanabhoy Framji Spencer, on the North by the New Sonapur Lane and on the South by a Sweepers passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peer and others.

Property at Bhendy Bazar Road on Tuesday the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure now redeemed with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhendy Bazar Road, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards in the aggregated or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, new Nos. 7381-7382, old Survey No. 1558-1559, new Survey No. 1027, Cadastral No. 2553, Bhuleshwar Division and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036 and Street No. 168-170 at 180 (1) and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West partly by the property of Ismail Chanda and partly by the Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Peerbhoy Mowji and on the South by the property of Ghiga Dama which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 6th March, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 2000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A Graham & Co, on behalf of Captain Zahir, Master of the S S 'Piave' Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th March 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton:—

Ex. S.S. 'Piavo'

About 2000 Bales stated to be high class stapled Cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros. Tata., The Japan Cotton Trading Co., The Bombay Coy., Ltd., The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, The Toyo Menka Kaisha and others.

Also

A large quantity of loose Cotton.

The above will be sold in Lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BUNDLES. IMITATION HALF FINE GOLD THREAD ON COTTON

On THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119 Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Jamshedji Ratanji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Chhaganlal Chunilal Chocksy of Begumpura, Surat.

300 Bundles Imitation Half Fine gold Thread on Cotton No. 123 Elephant Brand, each bundle of 245 Gems, 8 Skeins, gold Ties, made in France.

200 Bundles Imitation Half Fine gold Thread on Cotton No. 123 Elephant Brand, each bundle of 245 Gems, 8 Skeins, gold Ties, made in France.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co, Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th day of March, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Murli Mansions" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room upholstered suite, handsome cabinets, rich pictures, carpets, flower vases, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, revolving sofas, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Watch for Saturday Next

For

SAURASHTRA KINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY'S

FIRST RELIGIOUS PHOTOPLAY

BALEE YAGNA
BALEE YAGNA

or

Self-Surrender

At the

Feet Of The Master

COMING SATURDAY NEXT

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
"CHEERIO! BOMBAY"
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"HER UNWILLING HUSBAND."
Featuring BLANCHE SWEET.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE"
Featuring LOUISE GLAUM.
A MAGNIFICENT PATHECOLOUR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"REPORTED MISSING."
featuring OWEN MOORE.

Bombay's Best Feature-House
NOVELTY CINEMA
Phone No. 40106
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Herbert Rawlinson
in Universal's Newest Attraction
"RAIL ROADED"
5 Reels

The Gripping Love Story of a Noble Woman and a Human Derelict! Could Love Succeed where Everything Else had Failed?

FOR HATE—LOVE—SUNSHINE

A Story that will Sway any Audience. The Programme includes a Two-Reel Indian Topical of MAHATMA GANDHI'S Recent OPERATION AND RELEASE.

"Mahatma's Miracle"

Produced with the Greatest Difficulty.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
For Bookings of "MAHATMA'S MIRACLE"
Apply to:—
The "Deccan Pictures" Corporation"
C/o NOVELTY CINEMA, BOMBAY.

Maharashtra Film Co's
New Historical Production
"TREASURE of KALYAN"
COMING SHORTLY! COMING SHORTLY!

Cinema Majestic

Presents

To-day and This Week Only

BY SPECIAL PUBLIC DEMAND

National Film Co's.,

Sati Virmati

A Historical Picture.

Time-Rates-As Usual.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT Presents
Imperial Production
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
The most powerful story in seven reels,
Dont miss to see it
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE
Saturday 8th March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S. T.).
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.

Trifels, Oltmann, Hamburg
Hindoo, Daywell, Hull.
Aquileio, Cusare, Genoa.
Bengal Maru, Hirai, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Homestead, Chapman, New York.
Dumana, Stockwell, Karachi.
Gambhira, Schlicher, Karachi.
Nirpura, Denne, Calcutta.
Zannis L Combanis, Cotallis, Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Pasha for Rangoon.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Trifels for Hamburg.

S S Trifels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 3768 tons, Captain Oltmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3166 tons, Captain E Daywell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana steamer Aquileia, 4201 tons, Captain V Cusare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homestead:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Homestead, 4122 tons, Captain Chapman, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Dumana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Dumana, 5112 tons, Captain H Stockwell, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gambhira, 3196 tons, Captain J W Schlicher, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Nirpura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirpura, 3647 tons, Captain G H A Denne, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Zannis L Combianis:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Zannis L Combanis, 3263 tons, Captain N Cotallis, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Streetkerf 3823 Cal. 6-3 E D S & Co.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Cl. Kenneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 Africa 5/3 M M & Co.
6 Mandala 5190, Ant. 7-3, M M & Co.
6 Mundra 4461, N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 10/3 K N Co.
8 Homestead 4929 N Y N F, Vol Bros.
8 Nippon 4015 Trieste 8/3 L Triestino.
9 Steelville 2390 Hull 4/3 Graham & Co
10 K Vergotti 3181 K'chi N.F. T. M. and Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
12 Dumana 5112 Karachi N F M M & Co.
13 Dogra 3281 Japan T M & Co.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.
17 Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira 3196 Karachi 6/3 M M and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf, 5/3 M M & Co.
5 Genl. Smuts 2698 Hull 1/3 Graham & Co.
6 Hindoo 3167 K'chi 10/3 J F and Co.
8 Rio Claro 2510 Antwerp, 5/3, Graham & Co
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 5-3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Dunslaw 13 and 4.
Dunkirk 4/3 Graham and Co.
N Nirupura 3647 Cal. 5/3 M M & Co.
P Shpja 3112 Jeddah N.F. T M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agents P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agents P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agents P and O S N C.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 10th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Domala due about 14th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 28th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Bivata due about 18th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 28th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Rajindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 18th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W. and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 8th April, Agent, K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent J. V Co
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 30th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Evansville due about 6th March, Agent K † Co.
Elyspia due about 22nd June, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS

March 5.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—129 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 10 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal; 37 bales wool raw, K Rekhdes; 46 bales wool raw, B Shrivallabh; 566 cwts ginger, E Virji and Co; 283 cwts dexterine, Jeena and Co; 600 cwts Indian oil cakes meal, R J Davar; 8 8bales wool raw, Mayer Nissim; 840 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 30 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co; 27 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 30 bales wool, R Veerchand; 38 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 26 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—230 packages shooks of empty casks, J E Jowitt and Co.

S S Castalia for New York:—170 bales clean cotton waste, Birla Bros; 200 cwts gum, D Mawji and Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—450 bales cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Castalia for Boston:—200 cwts gum, D Mawji and Co.

S S Caledonia for London:—20 bales tanned cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 37 cwts fish maws, R Dhanji and Co; 17 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Sons; 44 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 11 bundles sheep skin, 25 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahim and Co; 5 bundles woollen carpets, A R Valli and Co.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—502 cwts gum, M H Dehdashti.

S S City of Valencia for Antwerp:—270 cwts gum, N Mulji and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Ramjeewan; 220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S S City of Valencia for Ghent:—224 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool:—10 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1207 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 232 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—7000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts castor seed, 6000 cwts linseed, Gorlo Ltd; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—165 bales raw cotton, K Visram and Co; 23 bales buffalo hides, H M Halim and Co; 330 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 1780 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Nippon for Venice:—830 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Dunslow for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Deochand.

S S Damonta for Hamburg:—50 cwts gum, G Yakubally and Co.

S S Mandala for Havre:—15 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 125 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 483 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, B Kursondas and Co; 300 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Streefkirk for Rotterdam:—3 casks goat skin, H N and A Essa.

S S Homestead for Philadelphia:—46 bales wool for carpets, Shamji Mal.

S S Frangeston for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S S Clan Kenneth for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Clan Kenneth for Ghent:—487 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Hongkong:—132 cwts P googal, 52 cwts P pardaloo, Changlai; 300 cwts gum, Hooseinbhoy and Co; 76 cwts shark fins, R Joomabhai; 47 cwts gum, M M Shah; 57 cwts cloves, C Dewacaran and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—55 cwts gum, A Abdulla and Sons.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 130 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton, N Fattelly and Co.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—10 cases condiment, P E Manekji Punjaji and Sons; 900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Yokbaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 180 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mirzapur for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mirzapur for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 2 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Dogra for Kobe:—940 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Dogra for Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 5.

S S Gambada from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co:—2238 bags rice, 307 bales hessian cloth, 658 bags betel nuts, 9 bundles hemp twine, 12 bags pepper, 75 bundles 470 bales gunnies, 15 cases stationery, 37 bales jute twine, 61 bales cotton waste, 5 cases cigarettes, 13 cases gramophone goods, 20 casks aniline, 25 kegs 15 cases dry colour, 7 cases medicines, 31 cases O'stores, 8 F/c 445 H/c 447 chests tea, 250 kegs red lead.

From Tuticorin:—10 bags cardamoms, 50 bales cotton yarn, 54 cases tea, 40 cases dust tea.

From Cochin:—195 bundles hooka shells.

From Calicut:—550 bags cocoanuts, 136 bundles tamarind, 36 bags copra, 223 bags turmeric, 105 bundles venzawood bark, 50 jottas coir yarn, 27 cases tea.

From Badagara:—1406 bags copra, 388 bags cocoanuts, 64 bags pepper.

From Tellichery:—207 bags cocoanuts, 25 cases sardine.

S S Alps Maru from Osaka, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—537 bales cotton yarn, 260 casks red lead, 41 cases red sheeting, 390 bales cotton drill, 415 bales sheeting, 40 packages earthenware, 92 cases hosiery, 150 cases sulphur mole, 38 bags rice, 65 cases enamelled-ware, 16 cases porcelain, 58 cases match boxes, 96 cases glass beads, 25 cases whistles, 10 cases tubes, 35 cases glue.

From Kobe:—49 bales sheeting, 270 bales cotton yarn, 350 bales cotton drill, 37 cases spun silk yarn, 27 cases match boxes, 34 bales waste silk, 31 cases cotton singlets, 25 cases hosiery, 40 cases cotton crape, 340 casks pitch.

From Hongkong:—10 bundles 220 rolls matting, 102 packages 100 bags sugar candy, 8 cases socks, 3 cases 7 kegs ink, 600 bales 50 bundles corsia, 50 cases tea, 10 cases silk goods.

From Foochow:—147 H/c tea.

From Singapore:—72 cases 170 bundles gum, 404 bags betel nuts, 15 bags pepper.

From Penang:—230 slabs tin, 20 bundles rattang, 605 bags betel nuts, 15 bales pulet dens.

MR. ANDREWS ON UNTOUCHABILITY

UGLIEST STAIN ON HINDUISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Poona, Feb. 27.

Mr. Andrews delivered a lecture this evening at the Kirloskar threatre, when Lala Lajrai was to preside. As he could not attend the meeting, a message from him was read by Mr. Deo before the meeting. That message runs as follows:—

"I really much regret that my present state of health would not permit of my presiding at the evening's public meeting called to hear my dear friend Mr. C. F. Andrews on untouchability. Untouchability is the ugliest stain on the fair face of Hinduism, and it must be removed without delay if India is to march onward towards Swaraj with unfaltering steps. For me it is the greatest and the most urgent of all the problems on the programme of the nation and I am determined to give the best in me towards its solution subject only to considerations of health. I feel that Mr. C. F. Andrews is of all persons the fittest and the most competent to deal with it. He is a friend of the poor and the lord whoever they be and his big trait goes forth in full sympathy to those Indians who are oppressed and suppressed whether by an alien bureaucracy or by their own people. The object of today's meeting has my warmest support—and fullest sympathy."

Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of his address said, "I wish to make my position, in speaking about untouchability, absolutely clear at the start. I have nothing to do with controversy, but simply with humanity. You will see at once that such a statement of the question does not confine it to India only. There is an untouchability practised by the white races towards the coloured races, that is no less evil in the sight of God than that practised in India itself. There is also in India among the Christians of the South a form of untouchability, in Travancore, such as in no way differs from that practised by Hindus. I have found also, through the reading of history, that there are miscellaneous outcasts of society in Japan and China and in all the European Countries of the West. Once more, there are the horrors of negro lynchings in America. There are the barbarities of segregation practised by my own British race in Africa.

It is said truly by St. Paul:—

"There is none that doeth good, no not one. For we gave all sinned, and come short of the glory of God.

Where is boasting then? It is excluded."

But, while this is true and not to be forgotten there is undoubtedly a special problem in India. The evil has reached such vast proportions that in a sense it is peculiar to this country and the word 'untouchable' has been coined in this country to express the naked fact that there are over fifty millions of men.

For a very long time I did not speak in public about this question of untouchability in India; and even now I refrain from doing so except on rare occasions. It is not for me to speak of it, for I ought clearly to seek to remove it first among the Syrian Christians in Travancore. For Christ has truly said: 'Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye. Then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye'.

I understand all this; and I speak in sincere humanity, not as a fault-finder, but as one who has sinned in other ways and in other forms that are no less abhorrent to God. But there has been one special thing that has often compelled me to speak, more than I should otherwise have done. It is the misery and distress of my own dearest friends, with whom I have lived and whom I have loved, the Indians abroad, and my deep and loving indignation at the wrong done to them in Africa and elsewhere. While pleading the Indians' case, I have been met with the one stock argument of the white races, that I had no right to speak of Indians' wrongs, when in India itself, Indians themselves were doing the same thing with regard to untouchables. I have had my answer ready to give. I have said that two wrongs never yet made a right. I have said again, that just at the time that India is abandoning her old traditional evil of untouchability, the white man is building it up anew in Africa. We have been fighting the battle out there single handed. The other hand has been tied behind our back by this weakness in the Indian position at home. Every brave deed you do in India to remove this evil you are helping directly to remove the burden of insult and shame from your brothers and sisters abroad. I would even take the taunt that was levelled at me, and would face with you the naked truth. It is true that the key to unlock Kenya and South Africa and Fiji situation lie here in our own hands in India itself. We can never wholly unlock that door abroad till we have unlocked the door of untouchability at home.

But I would now, carry for a moment the whole subject up into far higher regions. It is the central idea of the Upanishads, of the Bhagwatgita, and of all the great Hindu scriptures, that we should learn to see "the Universal self in all things and all things in the Universal self". This is the very essence of the doctrine of the Ajonitam, and I believe also that it is the very essence of the untouchable problem. Is there not in time, or in her, the one Universal spirit, the Divine Spirit, which is in my own heart. As I see that depressed form, bearing the load of human misery the burden of

'man's in humanity to man',

do I not see God himself bearing the sin of man, God the Sin-Bearer, suffering in human form, looking at me through human eyes? I have learnt to relate this great doctrine of the "advaitam,".

Ah, believe me, if you approach the problem of the untouchable in this spirit, you will find a joy in it that passes all human measure. For you will find your God. It is an Indian poet who has sung:—

"Stop that chanting and telling of beads in the dark corner of the temple. Open thine eyes and see. Thy God is *not* before thess!

He is *there*, where the tiller is tilling the soil and His garment is covered with dust.

Come down like Him on to the dusty road. Stand before your brother and your sister face to face. They are not the objects of patronising pity, to be 'uplifted'; but as God to be worshipped and adored."

After a vote of thanks from Mr. Nimbaker and offering of garlands to Mr Andrews, the meeting terminated.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Arthur Field has been good enough to devote a considerable part of his weekly message to a criticism of my letter on the above subject published in your issue of the 11th ultimo; and I feel bound to reply to his criticism. Mr. Field may be shocked to see me disregarding his courteous suggestion of my "resuming the silence from which I should never have emerged;" but I am going to exercise my liberty of opinion whatever he as an Englishman, likes it or not.

Only two points of my letter have been commented upon by Mr. Field; and I will come to them presently. But before doing so, I must protest against his unwarranted assertion that I wanted to "damn" the "Hind". I had only made statements of fact which Mr. Field himself cannot and does not dispute, although he seeks to explain them away or to belittle their importance. These facts were relevant to the subject I was dealing with; and there could be no question whatever of doing any turn, good or bad, to the "Hind", which was not even mentioned in my letter. So, again, whoever may be the "black legs" who Mr. Field, "without having the slightest connection with the journal," tells us "go back to India without paying for the journal they have read", he can take it from me that I do not belong to their number.

The first point upon which Mr. Field dilates at some length is that of having an organ of Indian opinion in England. I had ventured to suggest that the advisibility or otherwise of having such an organ should be judged by reference to the number of subscribers to such a journal. "No", says Mr. Field, "we shall not be able to judge, unless we bring to bear more sympathy and more logic than Mr. Tendolkar has exhibited." "Sympathy", I suppose, for a cause that cannot be defended on its own merits; and such "logic", I suppose, as will help one to support one's own preconceived notions? That, thank God, I am incapable of. Further, Mr. Field seems to suggest by reference to some unnamed bulletin "which created the sole sentiment on the side of a certain nationality during the war," (one wonders why the reference is so vague), that such a paper may be supplied free to all members of Parliament and to all editors.

I had submitted that such a course would be useless unless the M.P.s or the editors cared to read their copies; but Mr. Field with his better logic and greater sympathy seems to think otherwise. I had also maintained in my letter that it was worth while supplying information regularly "to interested persons and bodies;" and in this connection I had suggested the publication of a Congress bulletin in India, pointing out that this would be less costly and more useful than several publications all over the world. Mr. Field does not even attempt to meet any of my arguments on this point; but being, on his own admission, "a crank" in this matter peremptorily demands the publication of a journal in London.

The other point in my letter which Mr. Field criticises is my opinion that so far as the work of helping the Indian students in foreign countries is concerned, it may well be done by independent non-official bodies as is already being done in London, Paris and Berlin. Mr. Field takes only the instance of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London; and makes certain remarks against which I must enter a most emphatic protest. I do not suppose Mr. Field has ever been within the four walls of this Hostel. I was myself a member of this Union and Hostel for over three years; and I have no hesitation in saying that there is not the slightest foundation for the allegations of Mr. Dara, which Mr. Field quotes with approval. It would be monstrous to suppose that men like Mrs. Naidu would frequently visit such an institution as is depicted by Mr. Dara; and yet as a matter of fact Mrs. Naidu took a leading part in the activities of this Union and Hostel during her last visit to England. It seems to me the height of audacity to style the Hostel as run by "the enemies of Indian freedom" when it is controlled by an organisation with which Mr. K.T. Paul and Dr. S.K. Dutt—who, as "Young India" once observed, will yield to none in their love for the motherland—are prominently connected. It is doing little justice to the intelligence of over a thousand Indian members of the Hostel—and presumably the pick of Indian youth—to maintain that they are voluntarily submitting themselves to degenerating influences. But apart from all this, does Mr. Field deny the possibility of establishing non-official bureaus to help Indian students in foreign countries? If so, what has he to say of the bureaus in Paris or Berlin? His friend Mr. Dara will at least commend to him the latter bureau.

Before concluding, you will allow me to refer also to Mr. Ahmad's letter on this subject in your issue of the 12th Instant. I can assure Mr. Ahmad that nothing was farther from my thoughts than making fun of him or of any one else. My comments on his previous letter were based on an interpretation which apparently he did not intend it to have. I was only maintaining in my letter of the 26th ultimo that we could not spare the best talent of the country for purposes of foreign propaganda, which, in order to be effective, must be continuous; and I still hold to that position. But I see no objection to our sending out some of our best men on important specific missions in foreign countries now and then.—Your, etc.,

S.R. TENDOLKAR.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Pranayam Simplified

Pranayama or Deep Breathing made easy and interesting by the world famous Health giving apparatus "Hydro" Lung Developer and Tester. A few minutes' use for a few days only will set right Respiratory diseases, Digestive and Nervous Disorders and will restore Health, Strength and Vitality. High testimonials from eminent Medical Authorities both in India and abroad. A sure remedy for over-fat and thin people. Particulars free from the Sole Agents.

THE GARDNER WORKS
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
POONA CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 19/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 23/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 695
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 765
Bank's buying D D Frcs 755

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 150
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 144

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 339

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.29-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 105/45
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 120.00
London—Rome, Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin, Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—steady market.

	London, Mar. 4.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 21/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4—16—2 Quiet, Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8 Quiet

	London, Mar. 4.
Rents 3 per cent.	56 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet—China sold small amount.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/8
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar 5 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/1 19/32
Bank Demand	1/1 5/8
Bank Acceptance 3m/s	1/1 29/32
Fcs. Demand	690
American Dollars	339
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	238
Japan	150 1/2
.. ..	171
Singapore	..

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.46
Christiania	32.49
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.82
Belgium	120.12
Athens	254.50
Cuban Sugar M. Sellers	29 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 4.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 M/st ..	3 3/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	20 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar 4
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 87 3/4+1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/8+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101
Consols 2 1/2%	55 7/8—3/8 ex Dividend
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 7/8—3/8
Govt. Securities 3%	55 7/8—3/8
Demand Bills.	42975
Exchange on London in Paris ..	10650
„ „ „ Germany ..	..
„ „ „ Italy	10642

	London, Mar. 4
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan „	100 1/4
4 per cent. Indian .. .. „	111ex Dividen

BULLION,

Bombay, March 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16-8-0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16-7-6
Bar gold, ready, Rs. 26-8-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26-5-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-4-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 82
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-13

LONDON, March 4.

Bar gold ready s 96-2
Silver ready d 33-6
Silver forward d 33-4

REMARKS OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, market remains unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Ready:— 26—8—3

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Pagon 26—5—3	26—5—0	26—5—0	
Chattar 26—5—0	26—4—9	26—4—9	
Pagon 0—4—0			
Chitar 0—7—0			

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Ready:— 82—0—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Pagon 82—7—0	82—4—0	82—7—0	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March, 5.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 14 points up in New York futures. At the opening the market declined on some long liquidation but later improved on Commission Houses buying, short covering and better spot demand. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 14 points higher. The market advanced on general buying.

Messrs. Breul Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 4th March (4-30 p.m.) as under:—

"Think market a purchase although it may go temporarily lower."

Although a moderate advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 555 i.e. Re. 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.J. Broach April/May. At the opening jobbers and Bull operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 558. Around this level commission and Japanese Houses and a well-known Indore operator were sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 553½, but again improved to Rs. 556 on buying by Bulls. On selling by the Indore operator and several Commission Houses the prices again dropped to Rs. 553 at which rate the Bazar finally closed at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 530 and going up to Rs. 531 gradually gave way to Rs. 526½ on selling by Exporting and Commission Houses, and finally closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 539 and touching Rs. 540 dropped to Rs. 535½ on Japanese and Commission Houses selling, and closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. F. G. Bengal March and May were quoted nominally at Rs. 488 and Rs. 493 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was limited. About 2500 bales are reported to have been sold.

Our Market at Sewri is closed to-day on account of the death of the owner of Messrs. Narondas Choradial Co.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

M. G. Bengals 1100 bales; M. G. Oomra (Berar) 900 bales; M. G. Oomra Central/Provinces No. 1—300 bales; Total 2,300 bales.

Up-to-date total tenders are as under:—M. G. Bengals 1,800 bales; M. G. Berar 900 bales; M. G. Central/provinces No. 1 800 bales; Total 3,500 bales.

	Liverpool, Mar. 4. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5 000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	120
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot limited demand small business 16.60
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. 19.65

New York 11 a.m.	Mar, ..	27.70
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May ..	28.10
	July ..	27.55

New Orleans 10 a.m.—Market closed today

	Liverpool, Mar. 4. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar. .. 16.24+11
	May .. 16.20+12
	July .. 16.92+14
	Oct .. 14.52+11

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 5th March says:—

Chitar 82—15—0	82—11—0	82—14—0

Teji Mandi.
Pagon 1—0—0
Chitar 1—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 5.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/5
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 108/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 76.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1950, Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 5.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

	London, Mar. 4.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 132
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	£ 12 1/2

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 75/8 xd, Central Bank 27 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 415, Apollo 25, Bombay Cotton 535, Bombay Dyeing 665, Bradbury 450, Century 246/4, Cent India 465, Colaba Land 166/4, Coorla 131/4 xd, Crescent 238/8, Edw Sassoon 206/4, Fazulbhoy 797/8, Gokak 117/8, Ind Bleaching 185, Ind Malwa 375, Khatao 205, Kohinoor 1175, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Mathuradas 305, Meyer Sassoon 145, Morarji 3500, New Great 392/8, Pabani 325, Pearls 518/12, Phoenix 422/8, Shapurji 313/12, Simplex 307/8, Standard 1500, Swan 700 xd, Swadeshi 470, Tata Mill 275 and Vishnu Cotton 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 220, Bombay Burma 292/8, Bombay Burma N I 66/4 xd, British Burma Petrol 5/13 xd, Bombay Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ord 70, Katni Defd 180, New India Insur 12/8, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron Ord 26/12, Tata Iron Defd 101/4, Tata Hydro 692/8 xd and Scindia Steam 7/12.

New York Market 4th March 1924:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close
28.12	Mar.			28.13	+01
28.35	May	28.05—30	28.15—20	28.45	+10
27.73	July,			27.87	+14
25.09	Oct,			25.11	—02
24.75	Dec.			24.77	—02

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.75, lowest 27.95, range .80 points, Market improved on Commission houses buying, scattered short covering and better spot demand.

Liverpool Market 4th March 1924:

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Price, at 11 A.M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
16.13	Mar.			16.24	+11
16.08	May.	16.36+28	16.26+18	16.20	+12
15.78	July	16.06+28		15.92	+14
14.41	Oct.	14.62+21		14.52	+11
13.98	Jan.			14.09	+11
Egyptian.					
18.65	May.			18.96	+31
18.01	Nov.			18.21	+20

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Small market, little long liquidation at the advance. Spot sales 5,000.

(2) American cross rate 429 3/8. May highest 16.38, lowest 16.12 range .26 points. Some straddle and local buying. New York unsettled continues to be the dominant factor.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Mar 4
Day's Receipts at a U.S. Ports	15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
„ „ to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York, March ..	28.13+ .01
„ „ „ May.. ..	28.43+ .03
„ „ „ July ..	27.87+ .14
„ „ „ Oct. ..	25.11+ .02
Spot Cotton at New York ..	28.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..
Futures „ „ May ..	..
„ „ „ July ..	..

Tone—New Orleans Market is Closed to-day.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	63 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Mar. 4 To-day's Prices
Mar.	28.43+01
Futures at New York. May	28.43+03
July	27.87+14
Oct	25.11+02

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar 4
M G. Bengal Good,	11.15
„ „ Fully Good	11.55
„ „ Fine ..	11.09
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.85
„ „ „ Fully Good	12.35
„ „ „ Fine ..	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
„ „ Fully Good	13.85
„ „ Fine ..	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.05
„ „ Fully Good	11.45
„ „ Fine	11.45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Months.	To-day's Prices
February ..	..
March ..	..
April ..	..
May ..	16.30+.22
June ..	..
July ..	15.96+.18
August ..	..
September ..	..
October ..	14.55+14
November ..	..
December ..	..
Egyptians.	
May ..	19.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 5

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's Prices
March	—
April	—
May	16.30+10
June	—
July	16.04+12
August	—
September	—
October	14.58+06
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—
March	—
Egyptians—May ..	19 25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4, To-day's Price

Months.	
March	16.24+11
April	16.20+12
May ..	16.20+12
June	16.03+13
July	15.92+14
August	15.41+13
September	14.96+09
October	14.52+11
November	14.21+11
December	14.16+12
January	14.09+11
February	14.06+11
March	14.02+09

Tone.— Quiet but steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Mar 4 To-day's Price.
February	..
March	18.81+31
April	18.88+31
May	18.93+32
June	19.02+31
July	19.07+31
August	18.92+30
September	18.70+28
October	18.46+20
November	18.21+13
December	18.21+20
January	18.16+20

WHEAT.

London, Mar 4

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Sellers 43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Sellers 42/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Paid 46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/A Sellers 32/3
WHEAT Close White Karachi per 492 lbs C, I. E. Mar. Buyers, 44 9
Tone—Inative.
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Feb 63 1/2 lbs Mar. paid .. .. 44 3/8 lbs

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 5. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 3 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 7 0	10 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 9 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 6 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 6 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	33 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, April/May ..	6 10 0	
Linseed, do do ..	12 11 0	
Groundnuts M/A ..	69 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 4 0	
Gujarat castor Seed Vishak	72 2 0	

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bgs A/M Done .. .. £ 19 1/2

Tone—Only Small Business at Steady vates,

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net

Months Jan./Apr. Done and Sellers	39 3/8
May/Aug. Done and Buyers	37 6 6

LONDON, March 4.

Linseed Argentine La Plata £17 7/8 a/m paid and sellers.

Only small business about steady.

Castorseed Bombay £23 7/8 Feb/March shipment to Antwerp paid and buyers.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 7/16 M/A sellers steadier.

Freight of Coal-Cardiff to Bombay 13/6.

LONDON, March 3.

Business was done to-day in Linseed at £19 5/8 for April/May shipment to Hull and in Cottonseed Bombay at £10½ for March/April shipment to Hull.

In Wheat Cargo Australian at £48 for February shipment.

Stock Exchange Indian Loans were active rising in Budget statement. 4½ per cent were quoted at 85¼

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 4

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb./March Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	27
July/Sept. Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	6/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept /Sellers	26 4

Tone—Little more inquiry but no business resulted.

SUGAR REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, March 5, 4-30 p.m.

The Market has opened to-day with yesterday's closing quotations maintaining the same improved tone. The market has remained to-day steady throughout with strong undertone. The day has seen good business doing in forward positions. To-day being "amavasia" kanta is closed. We are inclined to believe that in consonance with the firm tone of foreign markets the market will see a better tone in near future, and there will be good demand both for ready transhipment and spot sugar.

London 3rd March Market continues easy London terminal market quotations May sh. 31/4½d. August 29/7 October sh 25/6.

Our Calcutta Agents telegrams last evening run as under:—

Ready Rs. 19/15 February/March shipment 20/6.

Our Karachi Agents telegrams last night are as follows:—

"Ready Rs. 28/3 delivery 28/6 28/12 New Crop 25/2 24 28/8 steady.

Our Java Agents latest telegrams are:—

"22 guilders per picul ex-warehouse first cost. Market firm. Buyers."

Fine white Java Ready Rs 28/8 per cwt.
February sh 32/3 per cwt F.B.H.
March shipment sh 32/4 per cwt F.B.H.
June/July sh 27/10 per cwt F.B.H.
July sh 27 per cwt F.B.H.
July/September sh 26/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Continental B.R.B. Beet Ready Rs. 28/7 per cwt.
February/March sh 31/10 per cwt F.B.H.

LONDON, March 4.

Business has been transacted to-day in:—
Linseed Calcutta at £19 5/8 for April/May shipment to Hull.
Linseed La Plata Argentine at £19 7/8 for April/May shipment to Hull.
Rapeseed Perozepore at £17 3/8 for April/May shipment to Hull.
Castorseed Bombay at £23 7/8 for February/March shipment to Antwerp, and for March/April shipment to Genoa of 2 per cent New Crop at £23 1/2 per ton.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for 50 lakhs of India Council Bills.

No applications were received.

No tenders will be invited for the next week and sales suspended until further notice.

LONDON, March 4.

A prominent Metal House in its fortnightly report says that it is becoming increasingly evident that the world shortage of Tin, Lead and Spelter, with trade demand increasing competition, supplies must force prices still high until the cause of balance between demand and supply is more nearly adjusted by shrinkage of one and expansion of the other.

SHARE BAZAR.

MARCH, 5, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	410	415	
Bombay Cotton ..	553	555	
Bombay Dyeing ..	660 57-8-62-8	62-8-665	
Century ..	342-3-43-12	45-346-4	
Nagpur ..	461-4-63-12	465	
Colaba ..	171-4	62-8-166-4	
Crescent ex-divi, ..	230	232-8	
Indore ex-divi, ..	371-4-72-8	373- 2	
Kohinoor ..	1200	1175	
New Great ..	387-8-82-8-92-8	90-392-8	
Pearl ex-divi, ..	515-17-8	15-516-4	
Phoenix ..	420	422 8	
Bharucha ..	313-12-17-8-15	313-12	
Simplex ..	307-7-8	307-8	
Swan ex-divi, ..	700	700	
Swadesh ..	466-4 67-8	470	
Pabni ..	330	325	
Fazal ..	790-87-8-92-8	95-798-12	
Mathuradas ..	315	315	
Tata Mill ..	275	277-8	
Globe ..	61-4	61-4	
Mysore ..	117-8	117-8	
Madhavji ..	247-8	247-8	
Finlay ex-divi, ..	560	560	
Gokak ..	116-4	116-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	207-8	207-8	
Meyer Sassoon ..	147-8	145	
Alcock ..	215	220	
Bombay Burma Old ..	295	292-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	86-14	88-1	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	87-8	87-8	
Bundi Cement ..	8-12	8-12	
Central E. Mining ..	22-8	22-8	
Indian Cement ..	57-8	57-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	72-8	70	
Shivrajpur ..	4 -4	40	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	26-4	26-12	
Tata Steel Defd. ..	98-12	100-101-4-0	

METALS.

	London, Mar. 4.
English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 70 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 67 7 8
Copper Brazers	„ 8
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	„ 31 1/4
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 290 3/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Mar. 5. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2	65 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Mar, 5, per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		12 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
„ „ „ 1		64 0 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American 3/4		71 0 0
„ 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

RUBBER.

	London, Mar. 4
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr.-May	12
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	13 1/4
Tone—Easier on Liquidation,	

RECEIPTS,

Bombay, Mar 5

The following are the receipts of cotton per rail etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Mar, 4th 1924.

Cotton	10077 Bales.
Wheat	6156 Cwts
Linseed	21048 „
Rape, etc	6038 „
Gingellyseed	1494 „
Poppyseed	205 „
Groundnuts	1103 „
Castorseed	10225 „
Rice	1487 „
Myrabollams	8648 „
Cottonseed	153 9 „
Mowrassee	Nil
Gram	1687 „
Jowari	460 „
Masur	747 „
Barley	621 „
Bajri	3864 „
Coal	2150 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, Mar, 5 per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	..
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	..
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 6
Sattara	..No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 6
Lighthouse	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..No. 40/1	1 14 0
Japan	..No. 42/2	2 1 6
Japan	..No. 20	1 2 0
Japan	..No. 32	1 10 0

MILL-STORES.

March 5.

Quotations are:—
Healds Rs 1-13-6.
Reeds Rs 0-3-9.
Roller Cloth Rs 8-8-0.
Sizing flannel Rs 4.
Slubbings Rs 25.
Rovings Rs 23.
Conical pirns Rs 8.
Ring Bobbins Rs 23.
Weft pirn Rs 6-8.
Market is very dull, and demand is limited.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Mar. 4.

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	
Textile ..	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/40 inches—	
Rachael per lb.	
Standard per lb	1 10 0
Century	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb ..	1 9 0
Pearl per lb ..	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8208—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth—x Quality.—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40.—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7
Spring (Merchant)per lb.	1 7
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7
Bombay Cotton	1 7
Pealelwad	1 6
Hearth Brand	1 5
Sallis:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 6 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece..	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	0
Gabrun no 5124	04
Pearl ..	13 0
Hindustan	13 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, 4th Mar. 1924. 1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 29th Feb. to 3rd Mar. 1924 ..	75471	94777	—19306
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 3rd Mar. 1924 ..	2446477	2129236	+317241
Shipments for the bi-week from 29th Feb. to 3rd Mar, 1924.			
United Kingdom.	5	2278	—2273
Europe (Continent)	21704	21881	—177
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	27721	20512	+7209
Total ..	49430	44671	+4759

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 3rd Mar, 1924.

United Kingdom ..	97646	73790	+23856
Europe Continent	553579	362800	+190279
China	70318	186578	—116260
Japan	807220	850235	—43015
Coast Ports ..	32890*	21048	+11782
Total ..	1561693	1494451	+ 66 2
Afloat in harbour Europe.. ..	43038	29331	+13707
China, Japan and Coast Ports.	31642	31555	+2008

*Including 16579 bales for U. S. of America

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. Clan Monroe reached London on the morning of the 1st instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Strathtorne" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Acceptance of telegrams for Turkey in Europe via Eastern suspended. Telegrams for Turkey in Europe may, however, be accepted via Indo-Warsaw-Roumania only at rupees two per word.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

A statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th March to 6 a.m. for 5th March, 1924:—

Small-pox 13 attacks, 7 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 3 attacks, 3 deaths; Influenza nil; Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 129. Total mortality this day last year 114.

BOMBAY P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building. Some copies of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress as amended at Cocanada are available at the Office on payment of two annas.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA IN BOMBAY.

Swami Sharvananda, Head of the Ramkrishna Mission, Madras, arrived at Dadar by the Madras Express on the 4th instant and was received by friends and admirers. The Secretary of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Dadar, garlanded the Swamiji on behalf of the Samaj.

LECTURES ON SASANIAN COINS.

Mr. Fardunji D. J. Paruck will deliver the first of the series of four lectures on Sasanian Coins, in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

ALL-INDIA AYURVED EXAMINATION.

The principal of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College has been requested by the All-India Ayurved Maha Mandal to superintend the examinations of the Mandal in Bombay. The said examinations therefore will be held this year under the superintendence of the principal and teaching staff of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College in its hall on the 24th March, 1924.

SJT. DATTOPANT MAJILI.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Karnatak Students' Association of the National Medical College Bombay:—

"This meeting of the Karnatak Students' Association of the National Medical College, Bombay, learns with deep regret of the serious derangement of mind of Srijut Dattopant Majli consequent on his isolation in jail and fervently prays to God for his speedy recovery."

A J.P. ENTERTAINED.

The staff of Messrs. Bhavoo Kashinath and Co. were At Home at Malad on Sunday last, to Seth Mukund Moroba Khandke, the Senior Partner of the firm, in commemoration of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace by the Government.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had contracted to purchase from some firm rubber goods of the value of Rs. 1,529.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether the Commissioner had made any attempts to get a quotation from the Pioneer Rubber Co., Ltd., who were manufacturers of rubber goods. The reply was that no attempt was made to get Indian-made goods. Mr. Tairsee drew the attention of the Commissioner to the resolution of the Corporation about buying Indian-made goods, etc. But most of the members, including Mr. Haveliwalla, were opposed to the point being emphasised unduly by Mr. Tairsee, as they thought Mr. Tairsee was referring to the question again and again. In the end the Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposal.

The Commissioner had written the following letter to the Committee which was approved:—

"I have to refer to Standing Committee Resolution sanctioning the sale of rights of collecting fees from hawkers of vegetables, etc., allowed to squat or hawk in specific portions of public streets, and to state that when the rights were sold it was understood that [illegible] the co-operation of the police hawkers and squatters resorting to other streets would be prosecuted and compelled to move to the selected sites in each ward. If must, however, take some time before the streets can be cleared of hawkers who have established themselves in different localities for a number of years. Consequently the contractors have had to face considerable difficulties in collecting the fees due to them and in getting the streets adjoining the spaces allotted to them cleared of hawkers. I had an interview with them on the 25th instant when Mr. Healy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was also present. They were told that if they desired to withdraw from their contracts I would be prepared to recommend the Standing Committee to absolve them from further responsibility in the matter, but it was expected that with the more active co-operation of the Police offered by the Deputy Commissioner, their difficulties would become gradually less. They have now asked that the contract be terminated from the 1st March, 1924. Having regard to the fact that this was the first contract of its kind and to the special difficulties involved, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the contracts entered into in respect of the different wards of the city being determined as soon as I arrange to take over the work from them and to collect the fees departmentally."

It was suggested that the hawkers' licenses should state the particular localities to which they should confine their trade, and the Commissioner agreed.

RITISH CABINET AND INDIA.

ENGAGED ON INDIAN PROBLEMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 5.

"New India's" special correspondent at London wires under date 4th March, "I have highest authority for stating that Government's aim is to assist India to raise herself to the status of a Self-governing Dominion. The Cabinet is engaged on Indian problems and a statement is very soon expected."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will visit Alwar on the 8th and stay there for four days. His Excellency will return to Delhi on the 12th instant.

TRADE OF INDIA.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S MEETING.

GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 3 p.m. at the rooms of the Chambers in Graham Buildings. Sir Frank Nelson, Kt., M. L. C. presided.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Frank, after thanking His Excellency for the high honour done them, said:—

No review of the trade of the past year would be complete without a rather more than cursory reference to Exchange, the controversies in regard to which, have again loomed large on the commercial horizon.

This time last year the level of the Rupee was 1s. 4d., and after falling fractionally below that figure in July and August, a steady appreciation took place until 1s. 5¼d. was touched and maintained for some weeks; the quotation has now fallen away to slightly below 1-5, but the course of the Rupee as above-noted showed clearly enough that India has had a truly excellent export season

The Bombay Chamber held very strong views in respect of the advisability of making no alteration of the nominal ratio at present existing of Rs. 10 to the sovereign until world conditions became more stable and until the internal finances of the country had been restored to a sound basis. The reluctance to consent to any alteration of the present ratio came from no desire to stimulate imports from Great Britain—in other words that we were not desirous of retaining the basis of the 2s. Rupee (gold) in the hopes that some combination of circumstances might arise which would enable that basis to be actually maintained and which would of course benefit imports from the United Kingdom.

WHAT IS GOLD EXCHANGE?

He wondered if the exponents of the policy of restoring the pre-war ratio of rts. 15 to the sovereign really appreciated what that denoted it pre-supposed the ability of the Government of India to devise a stable Gold Exchange standard consonant with that ratio. And he went further, and also wondered if many of the above exponents fully understood the whole meaning of the term Gold Exchange standard.

A Gold Exchange standard might, he thought, be described as a standard of currency with gold for its basis, but actually composed of silver and paper substitutes for internal circulation, both being unlimited legal tender and both interchangeable with gold at a fixed ratio.

Surely a primary necessity for the successful initiation and working of any such standard was reasonable stability in the price of the precious metals and they cannot logically expect this so long as the huge adjustment of debts between the European powers remained unsettled.

Continuing he said the present situation was admittedly far from ideal and in the light of subsequent events they could all of them wish that the recommendations of Babington Smith Currency Committee had not been adopted by the Government of India, but that was over and done with now and there was nothing in the present position of Indian Exchange and Currency that need give them real anxiety.

Before leaving this thorny subject he said he could not refrain from voicing his very emphatic opinion that the present divided control of Indian Finance, partly in India and partly in Whitehall, could not be in the best interests of this country.

Speaking upon the Balance of Trade Sir Frank said that it was largely in India's favour, but the actual figures of the Trade Balance of private merchandise (not including Bullion) indicated that for the year 1922 India's exports exceeded her imports by Rs. 51½ crores, whereas for 1923 her exports exceeded her imports by no less than Rs. 114½ crores.

Referring the Boycott resolution of the Bombay Municipality, the President felt constrained to add in forwarding that schedule that they were surprised to note that the latter no longer intended to conform to their prescriptive policy of purchasing in the world's cheapest markets and the Committee therefore wished to state definitely and clearly that unless they were assured without any possibility of doubt that the Municipal revenue would be spent in the best interests of the general public, they would do all that lay in their power to oppose the sanction of the proposed terminal tax by Government.

He was unable to believe that it was seriously intended to refuse to purchase British goods if these latter constituted the cheapest tender, but such would appear to be the intention of the Resolution alluded to and he felt sure that in the circumstances their Committee's action had their approval.

COTTON TRADE.

Turning to the Cotton Trade he said, probably one of the most outstanding features of the year was the passing of the Indian Cotton Cess Act and the incorporation of the Committee as a permanent body with a definite Constitution and with funds of its own and authority to undertake specific work for the improvement of cotton-growing.

He wished that it were possible to congratulate the Cotton Trade on the conduct of their business generally during the past year—but for the second year in succession it was his duty regretfully to refer to the periodical crisis that shook commercial Bombay to its foundations.

If it were not quite indisputable it would seem hardly conceivable that that great cotton centre should for a period of 15 days in the busy part of the season almost entirely close down and that business should virtually be brought to a standstill.

Nevertheless, owing to the operations of a speculative section of the Trade, it was considered necessary on November 22nd, 1923, to prohibit trading in hedge contracts for December-January Oomras and April-May Broach—this was extended the following day to December-January Bengals and March Oomras and on November 26th the prohibition was extended to all business, Hedge or Delivery; on November 29th all prohibitions were raised and maximum rates fixed and after various vicissitudes all restrictions were removed and free trading recommenced on December 6th.

Truly a most deplorable mode of progression for the largest cotton market under the British Crown was here exemplified.

One thing, however, stood out plainly for them all to see, namely, that the control of the Cotton Trade in the first city in India left much to be desired. When the Cotton Contracts Bill was passed into law at the September 1922 session of the Bombay Legislative Council, in addressing the Council in support of the Bill, he had remarked:—

"I am robustly confident in the ultimate good sense of the Cotton Trade realising as I feel certain they do that the prosperity not only of the trade but also to a large extent the prosperity of the whole Port is bound up with such measures being devised as may be calculated to dispel this pestilential miasma of speculation which is vitiating the whole commercial atmosphere. This is no Government control of the cotton market; it is merely a desire to vest the Government of the trade in a central body counting upon the good sense of that trade to evolve and submit in due course a just and equitable set of Rules and bye-laws for the sanction of Government under the Act."

It is 18 months since he made those remarks and the Rules alluded to have just been submitted to Government and when sanction had been duly accorded let them hope that the Cotton Contracts Act in full working may exercise a salutary influence on that section of the trade which by overtrading in option business was mainly responsible for our most recent crisis.

It had been most truly said by one of the leading cotton experts here, that the averting of a crisis depended more on how Rules were administered than on the Rules themselves a dictum with which he was confident they were all in complete agreement; it was only absolute unity of purpose between all the various interests that compose the Cotton Trade, unity of purpose in so far as it was their resolve to interpret and administer Rules and Bye-laws in a spirit of justness and equity that could lead a trade through the dangers to all caused by overtrading on the part of the more irresponsible sections.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Mr. L. S. Hudson, the newly-elected Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

Your Chairman, than whom it will be admitted few of us here have a more profound knowledge of the subject has referred to the intricate question of Exchange and to the Cotton Trade in which Bombay holds such a leading interest. I may, perhaps, be allowed to refer briefly to that other mainstay of the commerce of this great city in particular and of India in general, namely, shipping. The Shipping Trade of the world has for the past three years been passing through times which the adjective dull only mildly represents. The world depression in shipping is reflected in the revenues of the Port Trust, and it is to be regretted that a deficit in that Body's budget for the coming year necessitates the imposition of further charges on the trade of the port. These charges largely consist of increases in dues payable by the shipping visiting the port, but a considerable amount of increased revenue is looked for from a charge of one rupee per package on the baggage of all passengers both inwards and outwards (except Coastal passengers and pilgrims) which passes across the Trust's wharves.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

I need not say that I very deeply appreciate the kind remarks which you, Sir, have made about myself, and the warm welcome which you, gentlemen, have given me on my first visit to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

I was particularly glad to hear, in the opening remarks of the Chairman's speech, a noticeable word of optimism. It is quite true that all the great difficulties for industry created by the results of the late war have not yet passed away.

Booms are undoubtedly bad for trade, and the boom of 1919-1920, in itself and in its effects, was very similar to the state of affairs which came into being after the great Napoleonic wars. But then, as now, the after-effects of the boom had a most serious result on trade and industry, and, as now, caused considerable unemployment, suffering and industrial unrest. What is required for industry in any country, in fact in the world, is stability, and continuous, even though slow, progression.

Continuing His Excellency said:—What is wanted most is stability, and this stability is not only urgently required in trade, but a similar stability, for the benefit of trade, is required in all branches of the administration. India cannot hope for that prosperity which undoubtedly can be hers unless there is complete confidence in the business world. India like other producing and industrial countries in the world, cannot divorce herself from the economic life of the world, and the eyes of those who must take their share in the industrial and economic prosperity of India are not unnaturally fixed at the present time on the political situation in this country. With regard to trade, and industry, the need for confidence applies not only to this country, which remark is evidenced by the fact that people in England are still investing money in the Fixed Interest Securities rather than in Industrials, and whereas in 1920, the index for investment in Industrial Securities stood as high as 304, in January of this year it stood at only 151. When there is a greater degree of confidence in the business world, and there is that recovery of trade in the United Kingdom of which there are already hopeful signs, India is bound to feel the effect: for as the United Kingdom replenishes her stocks, which she must do before she can get back to normal, she must buy raw materials from India to the benefit of Indian trade and the improvement of Indian exchange.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT CHASTISED WITH SCORPIONS."

With regard to the remarks which you have made, Sir, on the subject of Income Tax, it is, of course, unnecessary for me to remind you that this is a matter which does not come within the purview of the Government of this Presidency, but your remarks have tempted me to observe that, while in this matter the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has, in their opinion, been chastised with whips, yet the Bombay Government has, ever since the bringing into operation of what is known as the Meston Settlement truly been chastised with scorpions. This is a subject on which I could speak with considerable feeling and at considerable length, and I express the sincere hope that the Committee which is being set up to deal with the taxation in India will realise the justice of the claim of this Presidency to a re-adjustment of the financial relationships which exist at the present moment between the Government of India and the Bombay Government. We have every right to claim to be the most progressive Presidency in India, and we have, in spite of the greatest difficulties, presented a balanced Budget, maintaining at the same time an adequate reserve. This has only been possible at the cost of not being able to provide adequate sums for expenditure on the essential public needs of the Presidency. Looking to the future I am convinced that it is quite impossible for this state of affairs to continue. Our needs are increasing rapidly, and, as far as one can see there is little possibility of expansion of revenue under the present conditions. It is true that there are great schemes of development in hand, the financial responsibility for which rests on the Government of Bombay; but when completed, under existing arrangements the major portion of revenue from extra taxation arising out of these schemes will not come to the Bombay Government for the benefit of the peoples of this Presidency, but will go to the Government of India.

MESTON SETTLEMENT.

I have taken the opportunity to-day of speaking on this particular question to you because I have come to the conclusion that this matter affects very vitally the other question to which I have alluded, namely, stability in the administration of this Presidency. My principal duty as head of the administration is to administer the Government of India Act, 1919, and I am convinced that the financial arrangements between the Government of India and this Presidency, known as Meston Settlement, are opposed in spirit to the whole tenor of the Reforms. Under the Reforms Scheme, this Presidency is charged with full responsibility for development and expansion, but the Meston Settlement leaves to the Presidency only the unexpanding sources of revenue, giving to the Government of India, the revenue which can expand, while that Government has little or no concern, as regards administration, with the development of this Presidency. One naturally is tempted to ask one's self, why should this Government plough and sow in order that others may reap? and, believing as I do that there is no answer to the just claims which we have put forward on behalf of the Presidency, I am certain that there is no alternative but a re-adjustment of our financial relationships at the earliest possible moment.

After congratulating the new Chairman, Sir Leslie said:—I have been somewhat intimately connected with the shipping industry, and, when holding office in the Ministry of Shipping, realised the immense difficulties which must inevitably face shipowners after the war. Shipping prospers when there is a ton too little on the sea, but when, as has been the case and is now, the supply of tonnage far exceeds the demand, our great sea service naturally suffers. The British Government was seriously criticised in some quarters for taking over the German mercantile marine. I have never understood the argument, for, if it had not done so, the volume of tonnage on the sea would have remained the same, and the only difference would have been that some millions of tons of shipping would have sailed under the German flag instead of under the Red or Blue Ensign. No one properly appreciated the services of the British mercantile marine until the war; few indeed appreciated the fact that without the possession of a mercantile fleet, manned by officers and men superior to any others in the world, who showed a gallantry and devotion to duty to a degree which is an epic of heroism in itself, we could not have carried on the war at all, and I would earnestly plead that the lessons of the war in this matter be not forgotten, and that it is in the interests of the whole Empire, and of the trade of India particularly, that every support and assistance should be given to this great service.

Times are changing, and already proposals are taking practical shape for an Airship service to India. Within a very few years I have every belief that there will be a weekly service of Airships to India,—airships fitted with every comfort and capable of carrying many passengers, mails and samples. Bombay will, I feel sure, make all efforts to assist any new enterprise such as this, and the assistance of your Chamber will be of the greatest value.

Gentlemen, your Chairman and your Chairman Elect in their speeches have mentioned many topics on which one could say very much. I have no desire to trespass unduly on your time or patience, but I do very sincerely agree with the advice given to you by your Chairman as to the urgent necessity of every single Englishman engaged in commercial pursuits taking his share in public service in this country. Every one who lives in India has a duty to India as well as to their own business, and any assistance which can be given to the public welfare of this country ought to be gratefully given. I said the other day at the Millowners Association, and I repeat here, that it is the duty of Indians and Europeans to work together for the common good of India and for the benefit of the millions who inhabit this great country.

May I, Sir, in conclusion, offer to you my most sincere congratulations on your successful term of office. In the presence of the members of this Chamber, it is not necessary for me to say how fully your great services as Chairman have been appreciated. You have given all your great ability, you have spared no time or effort, to ensure success in the working of this Chamber, and I am sure that I am echoing the sentiments of the business community in saying that we wish you well indeed in the future, and heartily thank you for all that you have done.

As for myself, I should like again to assure you, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, as I assured you when you were good enough to give me an Address on my arrival in Bombay, that it will be among my chief endeavours to maintain the closest and the most friendly relations between the Government and all the commercial interests of Bombay.

Mr. V. A. Grantham in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor said that it was a pleasure to see the Head of the Government attending their annual general meeting and the extent to which the Chamber relied for sympathy and advice could only be appreciated by those who fill the chair.

STRIKE SITUATION.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

The strike continues with no prospects in sight of an early settlement. The Bonus Settlement Committee is still considering and taking evidence, but it is not known when its decision will be out. It was expected that the Committtee would be able to arrive at an early decision, seeing that the men were on strike for over a month, but it is stated that it will take some time for a final decision. Then men are anxiously waiting to hear the result whether a bonus is justified or not in the circumstances, and any delay in such matters is not advisable.

In the meantime, from evidence on all hands, it is apparent that the resources of the men are nearing the end. Even in the ordinary circumstances it would have been difficult for them to go without any work for such a long period, but the position has grown even more acute owing to the very abnormal conditions now prevailing. While the strikers are not at all anxious to receive doles, or charity, they want some credit with the 'danawallas,' and this Strike Relief Committee, which was improvised some time ago are not yet in a position to give. The meeting advertised on Monday could not be held owing to the apathy of the gentlemen composing it. Since then no further effort has been made to collect those committee men and arrive at some decision. Speed is essential in such matters where the lives of so many thousand men are concerned, but that is the last thing the strikers have been getting all this time. The Mill-Owners' Association caused delay in submitting their statement, and now the Committee appointed by the Government is digesting it. The Relief Committee could not meet at all! And so things are going on. This somnolence must be abandoned and some regard paid to the patience of the strikers. The Committees can wait, but not hunger.

One of the Labour leader bitterly complained that even at this stage the strikers were unwilling to form themselves into a union. Even if a union is formed now, when work is resumed everything will disappear, and things will again be allowed to drift. The men are not willing to listen to their "leaders" or anybody for the matter of that. They will not hear now anything about unions. They will only pay heed to those who will extricate them from their present difficulty, and the result of this is that no responsible leader has any courage to meet the men and tell to them what they should do now. The men, there can be no doubt, are left in the lurch. They are like a rabble without any leader, without anybody to think out the problem for them. The Strike Relief Committee, Mr. Ginwalla is arranging to collect on Saturday next, as he thinks that the men can hold on for at least a few days more without any outside help. Nobody knows what is the real state of things is. The Madrasi workmen who saw Mr. Jhabvala at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Monday wanted no doles. They merely asked the Committee to induce the grain dealers to give them credit, so that they could get grain for their immediate requirements. This could not be done all at once, and it is stated that the Committee, or rather the members, were unwilling to take the responsibility unless funds were forthcoming, or some sort of working organisation was formed for the purpose. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has not yet replied to the request for a sum of Rs. 25,000 to help the men, and the Secretaries cannot give the sum on their own responsibility. The matter will have to be discussed at some length in the Committee, and this means some more time. If an arrangement could be made to give extended credit to those of the strikers who badly need it, much good might be done. And that is what the men require and nothing more. Cannot Bombay help them?

The strikers at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Depot at Sewree did not return to work yesterday. The man who was dismissed by the Company was a Moslem Mucadam, and the men insisted on his begin reinstated and for that purpose they presented a petition to the management. The management put up a notice yesterday morning that the mucadam was taken back. But the men who turned up at the Depot waited for a time near the compound, but did not return to work. They stayed there till about 10 a.m. and then went home. There was no disturbance at all.

MAHATMA GANDHI,

SOON TO REMOVE TO ANDHERI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 5.

Mahatma Gandhi has progressed most satisfactorily in health. The wound can be said to have been healed. Mr. Gandhi takes short walks in the evening. Weakness is there still which one observes from exhaustion which overtakes him at intervals while speaking. The Associated correspondent saw him this evening. It has been decided that Mr Gandhi goes to Andheri near Bombay in a few days. Mahatmaji is in urgent necessity of complete rest and he desires to be left undisturbed as far as possible.

Four representatives of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee are here to discuss with Mahatmaji the Akali situation.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

ALL-BANDRA (I) BEAT PROCTOR Y.M.C.A.

The meeting between the Proctor Branch of the Y.M.C.A. and the All-Bandra was a tame affair and resulted in a win for the Bandra team by the smallest margin. From the bully-off the suburban quintette asserted themselves and invaded the Y.M.C.A. citadel but the right extreme was tackled well by Veevers, at the cost of a corner which proved abortive. The All-Bandra had their own way for some time when after a roll-in near the Proctor Circle the inside right of the Bandra team beat the Proctor custodian with a stinging shot. Fitzpatrick was to a certain extent spoiling a good game with his one-hand exhibition. After this defeat the Young men threatened the Bandra goal and from a pass by Chatterton, Wells, scooped the ball into the goal but Elias was not to be caught napping. The Young men persisted in their attacks and secured a penalty corner but with no results. On resumption the Y.M.C.A. forwards led the attack but were repeatedly sent back by the Bandra defence. The Bandra boys subsequently got possession and remained in the Proctor twenty-five for some time. Play was rather boring at this period as neither side exhibited any talent at clever passing. Veevers was again responsible for saving a fine boor-head hit by the Bandra inside right. The Young Men forced a corner and a hard one by Wells was cleared by Gomes. A few secs. before the call of time the Bandra inside left was within ace of scoring after a fine run but his hit from a difficult angle just missed the mark.

Teams:—

All-Bandra:—Elias; Gomes and Bhamaty; Sarto, A. C. Pereira and Siqueira; P. Bhamai, J. Fonseca, L. Fonseca, C. Fernandes and O. Gonsalves.

Y.M.C.A.:—O'Sullivan; Hobbs and Veevers; Shea, Wright and Gale; Fitzpatrick, Chatterton, Wells, Caire and McCarthy.

Referee:—Major Cockshott and Ajaib Singh.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

I. L. I. v. Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) on the Gymkhana ground.

Lusitanians v. Santa Cruz—Cooperage.

FIRE IN COTTON GODOWN.

ESTIMATED DAMAGES RS. 40,000.

The New Cotton Green at Sewri was the scene of a fire on the 3rd instant at about 1 p.m. The smoke became first visible from the godown belonging to Messrs. Volkart Bros. in the afternoon and the fire-brigades were at once called to the scene. With heavy efforts of the brigades, the fire could only be brought under control after it had destroyed 255 bales. About a hundred or more bales were also damaged by water. The godown had been fitted with 61 sprinklers, but only 16 were working. The estimated damage is Rs. 40,000. But the property is covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak of fire is not known.

BURNT TO DEATH.

Radhabai (55), wife of Limbaji Tookaram, a mill-hand, died on the 3rd instant as a result of her sari accidentally catching fire. It appeared from the evidence given before the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning that a kerosine oil lamp fell from her hands and her sari caught fire. In spite of her efforts to put out the fire she was badly burnt and died in consequence. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

No tenders were received at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, the 4th March.

The sales have been suspended until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell on SATURDAY, Morning at the Race Course, Bombay, the following:—

Seven Countrybreds the Produce of the Kunigal Stud, Mysore, and the three Arab Ponies—Domineer, Honest Beauty and Karam.

Further particulars can be had on application to the INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY, 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

PADSHAH

Advises all never to invest one rupee in the Tote without instructions.

12th Bombay Extra Meeting we had 3931 per cent. profit. Capital required Rs. twenty-two only.

13th Extra Meeting we had 645 per cent. profit. Capital required Rs. ten only.

14th Extra Meeting we had 28 per cent. profit.

By following Padshah's instructions we received Rs. 571-8 when TIPPERARY won.

Commencing the 1st day with Rs. ten only.

We had Commander Rs. 187 and have won every day so we DONT CARE the 20th day. We must WIN.

Price Rs. ten only on Race Day Mornings.

Address:—K. & CO., 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATURDAY RACES

DON'T MISS! LAST CHANCE!!! ?Which You Prefer?

REFUND OF FEES? OR A SHARE IN YOUR PROFITS.?

A WIN-horse only in each Plate Rs. 25. But, if you desire so, a PLACE also. To Mofussil-residents. Tips available by telegrams when Fees remitted in advance.

MR. S. R. S. AIYAR,

Scientific RACE-TIPSTER and Practical ASTROLOGER.

Room No. 518, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. Visitors who wish to avail of HOROSCOPICAL work, and other Questions on momentous affairs even without birth-dates, a welcome on all days except SATURDAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Demand for TELLY'S CARDS is so great that last Saturday many late comers were disappointed. All are therefore requested to go early next Saturday to

TARAPOREVALA,
190, Hornby Road, Fort

and get both the cards. Please do not miss THIS LAST CHANCE.

FORECAST
OF
Every day COTTON Market fluctuations of New York future and Broach Cotton Sewed for one month 1st to 31st March, 1924. Nominal Price Rs. 25.
KING & CO.,
Stock-sellers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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Situation as CHEMIST or ASSISTANT MANAGER by a Hindu M. Sc. in or outside the Presidency preferably under European management. For particulars apply Box No. 101 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"

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Simple Statement of Facts,
Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, M.B.R.H.C., a successful scientific Homeopath of Lucknow has a marvellous record of curing numerous complicated cases of chronic and surgical diseases WITHOUT OPERATION in the respectable families of DOCTORS, NAWABS, RAJAS, TALUKEDARS, AND EUROPEAN AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT HIGH OFFICERS.
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INSURE AGAINST
FIRE
MARINE
MOTOR CAR
BURGLARY
ACCIDENT
SICKNESS &
ALL OTHER RISK,
WITH
THE
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE
COMPANY
LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
CHAIRMAN
SIR DORAB J. TATA, KT.
HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ASOKA MUSEUM.

It is a well known fact that a large number of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen are actuated by a great desire to wear URE Swadeshi Clothes and patronise indigenous industries. But the general complaint is that there are very few places (in fact none) where they can see samples of genuine Swadeshi articles and get a thorough knowledge about the quality, durability and the places of manufacture of such goods.

With a view to supply this largely-felt want, the Asoka Stores, at the instance of Mr. OSMAN SOBANI, have decided to open a Museum within the premises of the Stores, Princess Street, where samples of all kinds of Swadeshi Articles such as Cotton, Woollen and Silk manufactures, Leather goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Household Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Stationery and all other articles manufactured in the Country will be prominently displayed.

It is also intended to issue a handbook giving full description of the goods, their prices, the places of manufacture and the names of the manufacturers.

It is therefore requested that Manufacturers and dealers in Purely Swadeshi Articles will immediately send us samples of such articles as they may be manufacturing; provided such articles are purely indigenous. As regards cloth, it must be entirely hand-spun and handwoven; where Mill yarn is used, it must be made in India.

All communications may be addressto:—

THE SECRETARY,
Asoka Museum,
Asoka Building, Princess Street,
Bombay, No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1924.

THE DEADLOCK IN C. P.

The Swarajists in the Central Provinces Legislative Council have at last crossed the Rubicon. Their vote of "no confidence" in the Ministers having failed to secure the resignation of the latter, on Tuesday they summarily threw out each and every measure brought forward by these Ministers, regardless of the merits or demerits of the proposals. The Swarajists were, however, careful to explain that their opposition was not in pursuance of the general policy of the Party, but purely on the constitutional basis that the Ministers having disregarded the vote of "no confidence" the Council was entitled to refuse to pass any measure brought forward by them. The Hon. Mr. Chitnavis' plea that he at least had offered to resign, but had been requested by the Governor to remain in office, was not convincing, because by electing to remain in office in the face of the verdict of the Council he was thereby only abetting the Government in their defiance of the popular will. If Mr. Chitnavis felt any sense of responsibility towards the legislature his course was clear: he ought to have resigned immediately and stuck to his decision, leaving it to Government to adjust the administrative machinery as it suited them best. But Mr. Chitnavis appears to be more concerned for the prestige and permanence of the local bureaucracy than for the rights of the legislature. The attitude of the other Minister was worse than that of Mr. Chitnavis. He does not appear to have even offered to resign his post, but has elected to stick to his guns regardless of the vote of censure. In these circumstances the duty of the Swarajists and the Council as a whole was clear and they have discharged it regardless of the consequences. The Hon. Mr. Standon, the Revenue and Finance Member, attempted to entrap the Swarajists into an admission that they were bent on indiscriminate opposition to all official measures, but the Swarajist leader was too astute for him and told Mr. Standon that they had not yet begun to put into execution the Party's policy of "uniform, continuous and consistent opposition."

The die having been thus cast in the Central Provinces, it remains to be seen how the local Government and the Government of India propose to tide over the crisis. That the fate of the Ministers is sealed, in any case, may be taken for granted; for the Swarajists will surely refuse to vote their salaries if they continue to stick to their posts. Even if the Ministers propose to "carry on" without seeking any remuneration, the Swarajist majority will undoubtedly refuse to pass any measure, financial or otherwise, introduced by them. Hence, the Government will not benefit in the least by keeping the present Ministers in their posts any longer. What will the next move of the Government be then? It has been suggested that the Governor may administer the Transferred Departments himself. But how will such a step help to solve the situation? The Swarajists will treat all measures introduced by the Governor in connection with these departments in the same summary way as they have done in the case of the Ministers. The Governor will have no option but to certify each and every measure introduced by him. If he has recourse to such an extraordinary procedure, what will be the earthly use of the Council? The Council will have to be done away with altogether. An alternative suggestion has been put forward that the Governor may, with the sanction of Parliament, have the "Transferred" subjects transferred to the "Reserved" list and have them administered by Executive Councillors. But in such a case too, the utility of the Council will disappear entirely and the Governor will have no option but to put an end to the farce of Council-government and revert to the system of administration which prevailed in the province in pre-Council days. The dissolution of the present Council and calling for fresh elections will not help carry matters an inch further, as the Swarajists are sure to be returned in a majority once again. Thus, there is only one alternative before the Government, if they do not want to administer the affairs of the province in accordance with the wishes of the elected legislature—and that is, the reversion to autocracy pure and simple. They may say that in the circumstances such an eventuality is inevitable and that the responsibility for bringing about such an extremely undesirable state of things will lie with the Swarajists and the electorate which returned them to the Council rather than with the Government. But the people of the province and of the country at large will refuse to view the situation in that light. They will ask what prevents the Government from taking the elected representatives completely into their confidence and acting according to the wishes of the majority in the Council? This majority with the public fully at its back has made it clear that Diarchy must be ended since it is a stumbling block in the way of the progress of the province. But the Government, aided and abetted by the Government of India, are refusing to throw Diarchy overboard and have preferred to defy the Council. The responsibility, therefore, for the deadlock must be laid at the door of Government and not of the elected representatives. It is the former who are pursuing a policy of blind and reckless opposition to the popular will and the determined stand taken up by the Swarajists in defence of popular rights is but the direct consequence of the official obstinacy.

It is open to the Central Provinces Government, if they are really anxious for an honest and peaceful solution of the situation confronting them, to call the Swarajists to a Round Table Conference and thresh out, in a spite of genuine conciliation, the various questions which require immediate attention at the hands of the legislature and the Government. But are the local bureaucrats and their supporters in Delhi prepared to countenance the idea of a Round Table Conference? The issue that has arisen in the Central Provinces is not a local one: it is, as the bureaucracy must be knowing fully well, an all-India one. Therefore, any temporary solution of the crisis in the Central Provinces will not avail. It will only aggravate the disease and render the path of Government more thorny than ever. All-India will watch anxiously the next gesture of the official world. If there is any genuine statesmanship in the present rulers of India they should not hesitate any more to take the only step that will solve the Indian situation, the only step that will bring peace to the country and restore the rudely shaken foundations of the goodwill between India and Great Britain—and that is, the summoning of a truly representative Round Table Conference by the Central Government. The deadlock that has arisen in the Central Provinces is only one more sign of the urgency of this step on the part of the authorities in India.

LABOUR PROGRESS.

The capitulation of Lord Olivier to the Indian bureaucracy is proceeding at a more rapid pace than the worst detractors of the Labour politicians would have ventured to predict. His Lordship's statement on the general political situation in India has disillusioned most of his Indian admirers. In spite of the high ideals which undoubtedly inspire him he has shown himself to be as prone to succumb to the wiles of the Indian bureaucracy as any of the Conservative or Liberal Secretaries of State, his predecessors. Without the least hesitation he has repeated parrot-wise the stories concerning the Akalis and the Maharaja of Nabha which officials in India are pleased to retail to him. He has readily believed that the non-official Councillors in most of the Indian provinces are inspired by an insensate ardour to obstruct every official measure, good or bad. Though he abhors the salt tax as an iniquity, he feels no compunction in allowing the tax to be kept at the high level of Rs. 2 per maund. His attitude on the question of permitting Mr. Horniman to return to India is even more glaringly inconsistent with the principles which e professes. Could any statesman, nd a Labour statesman at that, take up a more abject position than that assumed by his lordship—that, because the Government of India had only a few days ago resisted a motion in the Assembly permitting Mr. Horniman's return, he could not with propriety suggest to that Government to withdraw their objection? Lord Olivier has evidently been misinformed regarding the exact position taken up by the Government of India. Sir M. Hailey, while expressing the view of the Government that they did not like to permit Mr. Horniman to return at this stage, expressly stated that the Government of India would be guided in this matter by the opinion of the Government of Bombay. And H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson has given repeated assurances that he and his Government will be guided always by the wishes of the people of this Presidency. If these assurances have any value, the local Government must ere now have told the Government of India that it need ave no hesitation in removing the ban on Mr. Horniman's return, as unanimously desired by the people of this Presidency. But, for Lord Olivier humbly to acquiesce in the unreasoning and unreasonable positions taken up by the Local or Central Governments in India, simply for the sake of avoiding unpleasantness in his relations with them, is indeed a most humiliating attitude for any self-respecting statesman to assume. A Morley or a Montagu would have scorned to purchase the goodwill of officials in India at such a price. The silence of the Under-Secretary in respect of Commander Kenworthy's supplementary question, whether it was considered right that a man should be deprived of his livelihood without a chance of any sort of public inquiry, is highly significant of the failure of Labour politicians to put their high principles into practice when in power. If the Labour Ministers progress at this rate we shall shortly see the funeral of all the long cherished hopes of the Indian people regarding the benevolent intentions of the Labour Party towards India.

Notes of the Day.

Reuter's Innocence.

Mr. A D. Skene Catling, writing on behalf of Reuter's General Manager for the East, says: "In to-day's "Chronicle" you have an editorial note—entitled "Who Did It?"—concerning the sending of a cable to Lord Olivier regarding obstructive tactics in the local Legislative Council. In view of the fact that your note tends to suggest that Reuter was responsible for this message, will you be so good as to give equal prominence in another editorial note to the denial that the cable emanated from this office? This denial, made by Sir Maurice Hayward in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, was published on page 8, column 1, in your issue of to-day." The passage referred to by Mr. Catling is as follows: The proceedings commenced with a statement from Sir Maurice Hayward, the Home Member, in regard to the statement made by Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, on the strength of a misleading telegram. He said he was asked by the Chief Editor of Reuter to state that the telegram in question was not sent by Reuter.

A Correction.

Srijut Kowjalgi, President of the Bijapur District Congress Committee, writes:

I was rather pained to see that the editorial headed "One More Victim" in your issue of 23rd February, 1924, is likely to create a wrong impression about the conduct of the local jail authorities towards Sjt. Majli. I take this opportunity of stating the facts about the whole affair as far as I know them in fairness to the local jail authorities

Mr. Majli was convicted on the 20th of October last. Being of weak health due to dyspeptic complaints he was given spinning and no task was exacted from him. He was also allowed to read non-political books. He was never kept in solitary confinement.

On the contrary Mr. Divakar of Dharwar was his companion all along. He was given ordinary jail diet on his admission. About the middle of November Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande of Belgaum had been to see him and found him allright then. In the middle of January certain friends had been to see Mr. Divakar in jail, and then it was reported that Mr Majli was doing well. On the 9th of February Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande again went to see Mr. Majli whom he found to be bedridden then being attended b Mr Divakar. He had become very weak and was a little excited. The Superintendent was willing to allow any private medical man to visit Mr. Majli. Accordingly Doctor Karkhanis, one of the leading medical practitioners of Bijapur, went to the jail on 12-2-24, and examined Mr. Majli and found that beyond acute liver trouble, there was nothing serious about him. He was given special diet since the commencement of his illness, and some medicines were also administered to him. During his illness all possible care and attention were shown to Mr. Majli.

It was on the 14th instant that Mr. Majli began to rave for the first time. Dr. Karkhanis again went and saw him and it is reported that the Civil Surgeon of Sholapur had specially come here to see Mr. Majli on the 15th. It is understood that the Superintendent informed the higher authorities of the state of Mr. Majli's health recommending his immediate release on medical grounds and his friends also were kept informed of the state of his health. Mr. Majli was released on the 17th evening, as already published. From these facts it will be clear that the local jail authorities are in no way to blame. They were in fact very kind and considerate all through towards Mr. Majli.

We are very glad to publish this correction, and to know that, in the case of Mr. Majli, the jail authorities of Bijapur are not to blame as we supposed from all the news which reached us. The whole jail system still remains, and cries aloud for radical reform.

"Who Did It."

It is now evident from Sir Maurice Hayward's statement in the Legislative Council on Tuesday that Reuter's Agency did not send any telegram whatever on the question of the Children's Protection Bill. Now the question arises: who else could have sent the mischievous cable? It is possible that the local correspondent of "The Times" or of any other London paper had in a fit of anger sent the message. It is for Sir Maurice Hayward to find out from the Telegraph authorities the source of the mischief. There is just one other possibility. It might be that some individual official cabled Lord Olivier direct on his own responsibility. One is justified in making this guess, because Lord Olivier referring to the cable distinctly called it " . . . a telegram I received to-day." It is a little difficult to imagine that His Lordship referred to a newspaper telegram as his own. While we do not suspect the bona fides of the Bombay Government who on the authority of their Home Member are free from blame in this respect. Government owe it to themselves and to the Legislative Council to make the point clear by an immediate enquiry at the Telegraph Office. This seems also to be the view held by a large number of non-official members of the Council. Will Government do it?

An Irresponsible Utterance.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Minister of Education, when heckled and cornered by some hon. members on Tuesday confessed that he used to attack the policy of the last Minister of Education as an elected member from Satara because he did not feel the responsibility of office at that time. This means that now that he is in office he feels that the attacks launched by him then against the Minister of Education were unwarranted. Hardly had these words escaped him when he attacked the Bombay Municipal Corporation, now of course in his official capacity, with the dignity and weight of responsibility on his shoulders, and characterized the Bombay Municipal Corporation as a despotic and autocratic body, which wanted its own way, and which claimed 50 per cent. contribution from Government for the introduction of primary education but shirked its own liability and duty. He did not state, however, in what way that body evaded its liability and duty. We wonder how those words were relished by the Hon. President who has given the best years of his life in the interests of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the ex-President of the Municipal Corporation of *urbs prima in Indis*, when they heard them. If Mr. Jadhav described the Bombay Municipal Corporation as a despotic and autocratic body, we do not know how he would describe the local boards and district Municipalities of the Presidency. We hope he weighed those words in the scale of the responsibility of his office as Minister of Education before he gave utterance to them.

Transfers in Excise Department.

Consequent upon the de-amalgamation of the Excise and Salt Departments, brought into effect since the 1st of March, there is every prospect of a large number of transfers of officers being made by the authorities concerned, from one place to another. Now that the cut in the Excise budget administered by the Council, has been accepted by the minister, we consider it due to the public that the Excise Department should seek retrenchment in every possible direction, except where absolutely inexpedient. Transfers of officers necessarily involve the grant of the travelling allowances and when made on a large scale, mean considerable addition to public expenditure. If for example two hundred transfers are made in the subordinate provincial service, the expenditure in respect of allowances alone would amount to no less than Rs. 25,000. We cannot afford in these days, to incur such expenditure unless there is absolute necessity. The authorities therefore will be well-advised to order transfers only in the most absolutely necessary cases and adhere to the policy they themselves followed in 1917 when the amalgamation scheme had been first introduced. The need of retrenchment to-day is besides greater.

A PEEP INTO THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT

ITS POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION.

(BY B.G. TRIVEDI.)

Although this is a Transferred Department in charge of a Minister, its policy and administration are in the hands of the Commissioner with his heirarchy of Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents and Inspectors most of whom are Europeans, Anglo-Indians and East Indian Christians for whom it is a *preserved* department. This is the only department wherein these higher posts are filled up not by educational test or even by departmental examination but by the physical fitness of the applicant. The department being thus manned by people who are not for temperance by habit or religion or education, what wonder is there that our Minister should find it difficult to administer it according to popular wish which is undoubtedly for prohibition. A strong minister like the Hon. Mr. C.V. Mehta did something to satisfy the temperance workers by introducing his Rationing System, but as soon as he left the charge, his successor was made to issue a Government communique refuting the statement of the Madras Government based on the report of its officers who visited Bombay and carried the impression that Rationing System was introduced here with a view to lead to Prohibition. Sir Lloyd George's Government with the consent of the new inexperienced and overworked Minister contradicted this impression and even the Finance Member in his budget speech says on page 5 that liquor supply will be the same in the next year meaning thereby that there would be no progressive Rationing. The Hon. Mr. Delhvi, when asked to state his policy and threatened with the restarting of the picketing movement, stated that he was not going to give up the policy at least this year. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but the Council should not rest content here and should try to look into the organization of the department and impress upon the Commissioner and his hierarchy that the new Council is determined to work to a policy of early Prohibition.

For this purpose they should oppose the new revision scheme of the pay of Superintendents. They should insist on introducing the educational test in this service. There should also be departmental examination as in Revenue and other Departments, otherwise it perpetuates the system of favouratism and of preserving the department for classes not favourably inclined to temperance cause.

Secondly, the working of the new Government Distillery at Nasik requires looking into more minutely. It is surprising that the budget contains no detailed account of its working. Those members of the public who have visited the factory report that instead of "some expenditure to adapt the factory making liquor" as stated by Mr. C. V. Mehta on the 1st March 1922, there has been a heavy expediture of several lakhs for new machinery. Besides there is a very costly establishment and its monthly upkeep costs about Rs. 15,000. Instead of all Indian staff as at Khanapur there are two European Engineers to run the factory. It is not at all run on commercial lines and it is reported that two years' work showed a loss, which is made up only now and that its loss is shown nowhere in the budget. This mystery should be unearthed and the Minister should be asked to make a statement.

But the most objectionable feature is the purchase of material required for making liquor. Jagri is imported from Java and mhowra from another province, while there is abundant crop near at hand in Thana, Khandesh Nasik itself not to talk of Kharwar. Government ought to give promise to use local products and to give up jagri import in favour of toddy-juice to be used in liquor manufacture as it was done a few years ago at Dadar, Ratnagiri and other private distilleries. Four lakhs of toddy trees are lying idle in Thana District giving no revenue to the owners. Why not utilise them? Besides jagri of Java will now be more costly on account of levy of duty by the new Tariff Bill. Local mhowra if utilised will lessen the temptation of illicit distillation. The Council, therefore, should insist on Government utilising local mhowra and toddy in their factory at Nasik.

As regards policy, the Swaraj Party should strongly condemn the policy laid down by Government of "raising maximum of revenue from minimum of consumption." This is a policy wrong in principle and is demoralising people in practice. Government are getting more money not by temperance but by increasing poverty of the poor and driving them to moral ruin. This is the opinion of the people who live and move amongst these drinkers in Thana District. Even officials confessed this to me in July last when I attended Toddy Auction sale at Sanjan. I have recorded my impressions in my letter that appeared in the Bombay Press at the time. The Swaraj Party should therefore make Government give up their Shylock policy of Auction system till Prohibition is adopted by the Council. The Bureaucracy wants extension of their existence by frightening us with the loss of four crores. If we get back our Income Tax revenue of nine crores we shall have enough and to spare to stop this immoral traffic which results in the ruin of the poor Hindus and Mahomadans and Christians to whom drink is forbidden by religion. I hope these observations will help the new Council in their criticism of the Excise policy and administration of our Provincial Government.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

SPECIAL DAY FOR DISCUSSION DESIRED.

PREMIER UNWILLING.

LONDON, March 5.

Asked by Mr. Ramsay Muir whether in view of the gravity of political situation in India and rapidity with which it is developing the House of Commons would have an opportunity of discussing it prior to the presentation of the Indian estimates Mr. Mac Donald regretted that owing to large amount of urgent financial business he could not see his way to devote a special day to the discussion other than on the vote for India office in the Committee of Supply.—Reuter.

ECHO OF KARACHI TROOP-TRAIN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Becker suggested a reconsideration of the case of Major-General Shaw made responcible for the Karachi troop-train incident of 1846. Mr. Robert Richards replied that Lord Olivier regretted he was unable to reopen the question which his predecessor had carefully examined.—Reuter.

LEGAL MINIMUM WAGES.

COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Shaw, Minister for Labour, accepted the principle underlying a motion by Mr. Compton calling on Government to proceed without delay with a Bill introduced by the Government of the day in 1919 constituting a commission to enquire into the question of the legal minimum rates of wages. At the same time he said that Government's approval of the motion must be tempered by the facts of the situation. The Bill would be most contentious unless the opposition was willing to guarantee non-contention Government whips would not be put on for the motion. Mr. Frank Hodges said that trouble was looming in the coal industry due to the miners' demand for a subsistence wage. The motion was agreed to.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

LEAFIELD, March 5.

Commenting on the Anglo-American Treaty respecting the regulation of liquor traffic the "Manchester Guardian" points out that by refusing to allow any alcoholic drink to enter American waters even under seal and listed as ship's stores for return journey to Europe, the American Government has hitherto forced many European travellers from America to European ports to make teetotal voyage without spiritual satisfaction of having done so of their own free will. It has also raised a somewhat trying problem for the British ship master who has been compelled by the British law to carry certain amount of spirits for medicinal or quasi-medicinal use among his ship's stores. The treaty is a bargain in which each side gives something and gets something. Britain gives not only general extension of three mile limit for all purposes but a specific right of search for liquor within certain further distance outside it and demand for broader to vary according to the speed of the vessel suspected or of the vessel with which it is suspected of acting in concert. In return for this concession by Britain the American Government will, if the Senate ratifies the Treaty, allow British liners to carry into American ports under seal liquor that their owners think is likely to be wanted by the passengers on their return journey. With this is coupled the provsion for allowing same immunity to liquor destined as merchandise for countries other than American. Meanwhile the three mile limit remains (B. O. W.)

MOROCCO-SPANISH WAR.

SERIOUS SITUATION FOR SPAIN.

LONDON, March 4.

Madrid.—The latest official news from the Spanish war zone in Morocco indicates that the situation is somewhat serious. The enemy is bringing pressure to bear on the Tizziassa sector. A brigade of reinforcements is embarking immediately. Two other brigades are being held ready. An enemy shell hit the bridge of the Spanish cruiser "Cataluna" and killed the Captain and two sailors and wounded two officers and eight sailors.—Reuter.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 4.

The Civil Service Estimates for 1924-5 amount to £289,874,000, a reduction of £37,338,000 compared with last year. The reductions include the Colonial Services reduction from £8,951,000 to £1,263,000 and the Middle Eastern Services from £8,673,000 to £5,719,000.—Reuter

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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SALT TAX.

WHAT OLIVIER SAID.

APOLOGY TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

LONDON, March 5.

Lord Olivier in an interview expressed great surprise at the interpretation placed in India on the part of his recent speech in the Lords. Referring to the Salt Tax in the speech he pointed out that the Government of India's action in certifying the Salt Tax was financially necessary. He made no unfavourable criticism whatsoever upon the Government of India's action nor the reasonableness of the Salt Tax as a form of taxation. All he contended was that such course of action as the Government of India felt to be necessary inevitably encountered prejudice. Lord Olivier himself was not prejudiced against the Salt Tax, provided it was not onerous. The question of whether it is onerous is for the judgment of the Government of India and in the present issue the sole question is whether the reduction of Provincial Contributions is worth maintaining on a slightly higher rate of Salt Tax than there need be without such reduction. Lord Olivier in this matter shares the view of the Government of India that their proposal is worth while. It is indeed a matter for the Government of India and the Assembly to decide between them.—Reuter.

ABBEY BYE-ELECTION.

MR. CHURCHILL'S RIVALS IN THE FIELD.

LONDON, March 4.

It is announced to-day that Mr. Churchill has decided to stand for the Abbey Division of Westminster as an Independent. This creates a piquant situation as Mr. Otto Nicholson, the Mayor of Finsbury and a nephew of a late member, the official Conservative candidate, and Lieutenant-Colonel George Parkinson, the well-known builder, an Independent Democratic Conservative, are already in the field, and the Liberal, Mr. Scott de Teckers has been threatening to stand if Mr. Churchill is a candidate while Mr. Havelock Wilson is considering his candidature as a "sane Trade unionist."

LATER.

Mr. Parkinson has withdrawn his candidature for the Abbey and will support Mr. Unionist."—Reuter

MR. CHURCHILL'S CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, March 5.

Mr. Churchill has stated his candidature for Westminister Abbey. The division is in no way hostile to the Conservatve Party. On the contrary he recognises that the party must now become the main rallying ground for the opponents of the Socialist Party. The Conservative leaders in the last King's speech announced a broad progressive social policy which might well have served as the Liberal Government's programme. Moreover Mr. Baldwin had made it clear he accepted the verdict of the election on the tariff reform and consequently he appealed for the Liberal support. The Conservatives must win in a large measure the Liberal support if there was to be an effective resistance in the big struggle that is coming soon.

Mr. Nicholson, Conservative candidate, says he naturally is against the Socialist and asks what guarantee there is that Mr. Churchill will not join the Labour party within year.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COMMUNISTS,

ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH WORKS SOVIET FAILS.

LONDON, March 4.

Alexandria.—Another attempt to establish a Works Soviet has failed. The workmen employed at the Abouchanab Cotton and Oil Factory forcibly took possession of the premises yesterday. Three policemen were injured in course of the fight. Zaglul Pasha issued a message ordering the workmen to evacuate the factory or be treated as outlaws. Prepartions were made to eject them whereupon the workmen to-day evacuated the building which is now strongly garrisoned by the police pending the conclusion of the wage negotiations. The police have seized a quantity of documents at the communist headquarters.—Reuter.

BELGIAN LABOUR.

WILLING TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, March 4.

Brussels.—The General Council of the Labour Party has passed a resolution in favour of the formation of the cabinet which overthrew the Theunis Ministry and expressing the opinion that pending the election a transitional Government should be formed to take measures for the recovery of the franc, putting an end to the dearness of living, and terminating the military occupation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

EXPLOITATION COMPANY IN BORNEO

London, March 4.

A report of the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate states that the Darcy Exploitation Company, which is an offshoot of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, has decided to exercise option on the concession rights in British North Borneo. The report draws attention to the fact that the Exploitation Company under the agreement must pay the Syndicate £ 250.000 and that it is to be formed with a capital of £750,000 on taking up land. The report states, however, that it is not proposed to proceed with the transfer of land pending the result of geological work.

(Note:—The foregoing message has been mutilated in transmission and is issued provisionally).—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF KHALIFATE.

RELIGION SUFFERS NO CHANGE.

ISMET'S DEFENCE OF GOVT. ACTION.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinople.—The Foreign Minister, General Ismet Pasha in a speech at the Angora Assembly to-day said:—"Our religion will not suffer any change even if the Caliphate is abolished. We intend to maintain to the bitter end our determination to suppress the Caliphate. Constantinople remains in our hands, because we fought the Greeks and the Caliph. If other Moslems have shown us friendship it is not because the Caliph was with us, but because of our strength. (Frantic applause).—Reuter.

VALI COMMISSIONED TO EXECUTE MEASURES.

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinolpe.—The Vali of Constantinople has been commissioned to execute the measures in connection with the abolition of the Khalifate, within ten days.—Reuter.

KHALIFA FORMALLY DEPOSED

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinople.—At two o'clock this morning the Vali of Constantinople and the Director-General of Public Security accompanied by Police proceeded to Dolma Baghche Palace where they ordered the Caliph to seat himself upon the Throne. A decree ordering his deposition was then read after which the Caliph was ordered to descend the Throne and make arrangements for his immediate departure. An hour later, accompanied by his two wives and son he was motored to Chatalja on the Frontier where a special train awaited his departure.—Reuter.

KHALIF'S GOOD WISHES FOR THE REPUBLIC.

LEAVES PALACE IN TEARS.

LONDON, March 5.

Constantinople.—The Khalif shed tears when leaving the palace, and shook hands with the few attendants present. He expressed a hope that God might grant success to those working for the good of the country—Reuter.

PIOUS FOUNDATIONS AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

COMMISSARIATS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinople.—The Assembly has approved without discussion the Bills with regard to the suppression of the Commissariats of Pious Foundations and Religious Affairs and the Chief of the General Staff but the Bill concerning the Khalifate has aroused a lively discussion in consequence the proposal of Mustapha Kemal to exempt the ladies of the Khalifal family from expulsion. The amendment was finally rejected and the Bill was voted integrally.—Reuter.

"THE TIME'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, March 5.

"The Times" thus concludes a long leading article to-day reviewing the history of the Caliphate, "For the moment, i is enough to note the far-reaching character of the event and to express some regret at the disappearance of an institution so venerable from one of the greatest religions of the World."—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, March 5.

Paris.—Commenting on the abolition of the Khalifate the "Petit Journal" is of opinion that the countries like Britain and France with possessions populated by Mussalmans will not be adversely affected by the decision as it will destroy the Musalman propaganda or at least delay it for many years.

The "Petit Parisian" says the abolition may have consequences for Turkey with which she has not reckoned. Hussein has already been mentioned as a possible successor to the dignity of the Khalif and that seems to have caused anxiety among the political leaders at Angora as they have warned the Turks against making a pilgrimage to Mecca. A wave of anti-clericalism is sweeping over Turkey, says the paper.

The "Echo de Paris" says Turkey is becoming violently Nationalist and the old buffer between Europe and Asia has ceased to exist. —Reuter.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S CABLES.

Mr. Ashfaque Ali wires from Karachi under date March 5th.Maulana Shaukat Ali, president, Central Khilafat Committee of India has sent the following cables to Hazrat Khilafat-ul-Muslimeen and to His Excellency Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

His Majesty Khalifutur Rasool, Constantinople. We offer your Majesty our most devoted allegiance. All are anxious here. We beg for correct news. May God preserve Your Majesty and Turkish nation."

His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha, Angora. The Press publishes here disquieting news about the Khilafat. We beg Your Excellency and Turkish nation to do your utmost to uphold the Khilafat and Islam. Kindly cable correct news. All Muslims extremely anxious."

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

AT CALCUTTA ON 16TH INST.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

The proposed Central Khilafat Committee meeting to consider the situation created by the Turkish Assembly's decision regarding the Khilafat and the Khalifa will take place at Calcutta on the 16th March. Members are requested to communicate to the Secretary, Bengal Provincial Khilafat Calcutta time and date of arrival at Calcutta. The Working Committee will meet on the 9th March at Aligarh Jamia.

SHOCK TO MUSSALMANS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

The "Leader" commenting on the abolition of the Khilafat says the news must cause a great shock to the Indian Mussalmans. The drastic action taken by the Angora Government has knocked the bottom out of the Khilafat movement in this country.

The "Poineer" says the announcement appears to have created a consternation among the Khilafatists in this country and it is scarcely surprising that some of them should find it difficult to credit the news.

BOOM IN JUTE TRADE.

HEAVY ORDERS WITH SCOTT SH MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, March 4.

The Scottish Jute cloth manufacturers have received orders beyond their brightest hopes. Contracts for many million yards of Hessian Cloth have been booked, delivery being as far ahead as the end of this year. Prices have risen sharply. The explanation is that consumers are purchasing heavily in view of a great demand for floor cloth which will follow Government's housing schemes.—Reuter.

LOAD-LINE REGULATIONS.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 4.

The text is issued of the Anglo-Japanese agreement for mutual recognition of the loadline certificates signed in London on January 21st. The agreement applies to the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies enforcing the load-line regulations equivalent to those applicable in the United Kingdom but does not apply to the Dominions, Protectorates, or the mandated territories.—Reuter.

RETURNS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

8,460 INDIAN TROOPS SERVING OUTSIDE INDIA.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Mr. Stephen Walsh stated that according to the latest returns the number of British troops was 111,039 at home and 102,893 abroad including India besides 3,140 Indian and Colonial troops serving under the War Office. 12,100 of the foregoing were in Egypt 3,190 in the Middle East and North China. There were also approximately 8,460 Indian troops outside India serving under the Air Ministry, Foreign Office or Colonial Governments.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN BETTING LAW.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions, Mr. Philip Snowden stated that Government had carefully considered the report of the Betting Committee on the whole question and had concluded that it would be against public interest to make changes in the law which would be involved. —Reuter.

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE

PROTECTION AGAINST ATTACKS.

MOTION PASSED IN LORDS.

LEAFIELD, March 5.

The question of Britain's air defence was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Londonderry (Conservative) who moved:—"That this House while earnestly desiring further limitation of armaments so far as is consistent with the safety and integrity of the Empire affirms the principle laid down by the late Government and accepted by the Imperial Conference that Great Britain must maintain a home defence air force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of the shores."

Lord Londonderry said that the motion was not designed as an attack on the Government. He had noted the pledge recently given in the House of Commons by Mr Leach, Under-Secretary for Air, that Government would carry through the existing constructional commitments, but he urged that Government should recognise that these commitments were only the first stage of a considered and continuous policy of defence. Whatever might be the ideals of the Government one lived in a world of fact and the world was not yet ready for the full adoption of the theories embodied in the League of Nations. The time was not yet ripe for a general disarmament.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Thomson, Secretary for Air, said that Lord Londonderry's motion invited the House to affirm a principle which was really an assertion of the one-power standard and would obviously initiate a race of armaments. He regretted the references made to France during the debate. France was the strongest air power within striking distance of our shores and the disparity between the two countries had been described by the speakers. Obviously, it was France that they were thinking about when they were speaking of the expansion of the British Air Force. The Labour Government was asked to affirm a principle whose immediate application could only be to France and our present weakness was emphasised as though the Labour Government were responsible. He wished to speak quite frankly. If he believed that there was any need for the affirmation of the principle embodied in the motion he would try to do far more in the way of extending our air force than had been done or was even contemplated by the last two Governments. He did not believe that such a necessity existed. His predecessor Sir Samuel Hoare had acted in the most practicable and reasonable manner and had laid a scheme of gradual development and expansion. With the first stages of this scheme, Government would not interfere. Explaining the Labour Government's attitude towards armaments Lord Thomson said that they did not dismiss lightly the dangers of the situation. They were fully seized of the facts and details of the home front. The scheme of home defence initiated by the Coalition Government would be continued without any interference with the administration as it existed when the present Government came into office. Furthermore, measures would be taken to speed up research and civil aviation. Bills relating to Auxiliary Air Force and Air Force Reserve would shortly be submitted to Parliament. The scheme would be worked out in the definite stages and without any break in the continuity of the policy. Lord Thomson added that if some such conference as that held at Washington to provide for an all-round reduction of armaments were called Government would willingly agree to take full advantage of it.

Lord Londonderry's motion was however adopted.—B.O.W.

BRITAN DOES NOT MEAN TO BE CAUGHT NAPPING.

LONDON, March 4.

The House of Lords to-day discussed and finally adopted without division a motion of Lord Londonderry stressing the necessity of maintaining the Home Defence Air Force sufficiently strong adequately to protect the country against air attacks by the strongest air force within striking distance.

The supporters of the motion, including Lords Sutherland and Salisbury expressed their misgivings owing to the "pious" sentiments contained in the speeches of Mr. Leach inside and outside the Commons. They specifically disclaimed hostility towards France, but stressed the vital importance of air defence.

Lord Londonderry declared that London to-day could be annihilated from the air in a very short space of time.

Lords Thomson and Haldane, on behalf of the Government, deprecated the motion as likely unfavourably to affect Government's present efforts in the international affairs. Lord Thomson, however, assured the House that Government were continuing the late Government's Home Defence Expansion Scheme while he trusted that measures would be taken to speed up research and civil aviation. The policy of the country, until general disarmament was possible, should be to make such preparations as would show the world that Britain did not mean to be caught napping but Government's policy was to prepare for peace and they were ready to take advantage of the decisions of any disarmament conference.—Reuter.

The matches in the Scottish League on Tuesday resulted as follows:—

Celtic one, Clydebank two; St. Mirren two, Queen's Park nil and Third Lanark two, Falkirk one.—Reuter.

In the final of the Army Racquets Jameson (holder) beat Scotthad 15/6, 15/11 15/4.—Reuter.

POLL TAX AT MOMBASA.

CASE AGAINST MR. DESAI.

COURT'S ILLEGAL PROCEDURE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, March 4.

A revenue officer having no knowledge of the law decided a constitutional point in the Poll Tax Case against Mr. Desai. The issues raised were not refuted in the judgment. The Court from beginning to end followed an absolutely illegal procedure. The Court exceeded the authorised powers with a view to harass the Indians

KENYA COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 5.

The Kenya Committee which will meet the representatives of the Colonial Office in London will consist of H.H. the Aga Khan, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharlar, Mr. K. C. Roy, Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Hope Simpson and sail from Bombay on March 15th.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMTTEE

(From our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, March 5.

In the Natal Indian Congress elections held last Sunday the following office-bearers have been elected:—

President Mr. Amod Bayat, Secretaries: Mr. A. Christopher and Mr. Sorabji Rustomjee; Treasurers: Mr. V. S. C. Pather, Mr. Omar and H. A. Jhavery.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

BIHAR GOVT.'S DEFEAT.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 5.

At the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day, Government was defeated on the motion for the release of all political prisoners of the province.

DYE STUFFS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, March 5.

Paris.—The Senate has adopted a Bill approving of the agreement with Badische Anilline and Soda Fabrik whereby France hopes to obtain hundred thousand tons of dye stuffs annually. Badische Anilin will give France all the required assistance in the preparation of dye stuffs which will be carried out in the powder factory at Toulouse.—Reuter.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OUTSIDE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions Mr. Webb stated that no official statistics were available, but those compiled by a New York firm showed that sugar production outside the British Empire in 1923-4 was estimated at 14,867,000 or 78.8 per cent. of the world's production.

Mr. Webb stated that legislation would probably be necessary to deal comprehensively with the question of repatriation of destitute seamen who were natives of the British tropical dependencies. The matter was being considered. He would glady confer with Mr. Thomas in that connection and try to expendite the matter, but it was impossible to hold out any hope of legislation this session.—Reuter.

MUNICH TREASON TRIAL.

LONDON, March 4.

Munich.—On the resumption of the treason trial here to-day, counsel for defence asserted that the witness and even the Public Prosecutor had been influenced by Von Lossow and Von Slesser circulating pamphlets stating their own case. He also declared that Von Kahr, Von Lossow, and Von Slesser had made a statement jointly to the examining judge after reading the statements of other witnesses. Von Lossow's statement was also distributed to all military witnesses. The Court then decided to exclude the public including the representatives of the Reichwehr and the Ministry during the examination of the officers of the infantry school in view of the fact that many questions with regard to concealed arms would be asked.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency presided at the Annual Meeting of the Countess of Dufferin Fund on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency was the Guest of the Chairman and Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at Dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday evening.

The Resident of Hyderabad State and Lady Russell gave a garden party at Bolarum Residency, Secunderabad on Tuesday afternoon when 500 guests attended. The following were decorated:—Nawab Nizamat Jang Bahadur O.B.E., Minister in Charge Political Department, Hyderabad with the C.I.E., Mrs. Isabel Kerr, lady doctor in charge of Leper Home, Dichpalli, Hyderabad State with Kaisar-I-Hind medal (first class) and Mr. Kottur Gundu Rao, B.A., Civil Judge, Secunderabad, with the badge and Sanad of Rao Bahadur.—A.P.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

NO PARTICIPATION URGED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

On Wednesday the Minister of Education who had to face the attack of the Council in justifying his demands for expenditure under his charge, viz., education, medical, public health and industries' departments seemed to be conciliatory with his opponents and agreed to forego a couple of items of expenditure and also gave assurance to the house in respect of one appointment under medical department that he himself would advertise and select the candidate on his merits rather than assign this task to the Surgeon-General. In the evening however the spirit of conciliation and agreeableness was given a go-bye and the house handled the business in hand in real earnest. Mr. J. K. Mehta opened the attack by bringing a motion to omit the demand of Rs. 43,305 for the British Empire Exhibition and proved his case to th hilt. He said that India was not a manufacturing country and the invitation for participation in the Exhibition was for the sole object of exploitation by the Britishers. He reminded the house of Kenya's humiliating decision and asked if after this inferior position they would be inclined to participate in that exhibition which was an inversion of exhibition and was meant for imperial commercialism. Mr. Lalji Naranji who had the misfortune of seeing his motion of non-participation on the empire exhibition thrown out in the last Council had his day of revenge by reminding the Government that the man who was considered by them as moderate and fair-minded viz., Sir C. H. Setalwad and who had voted for the Government from the official bench in last Council had to denounce the very exhibition he had voted for from the very hall they were sitting (Town Hall) a few months hence and pointed out that under the present condition of political subjection India would never be a manufacturing country and it was useless to spend India's good money for bad. Rao Saheb Dadubhai who followed Mr. Lalji also urgged the house to throw away the demand as Bombay Presidency had nothing to give in exhibition, poor and far behind in industry as she was.

Another incident of interest occurred on Wednesday which created a little stir. This was, however, expected any day as the readers of the "Chronicle" might have already presumed. The present practice of the non-Brahmins is to run with the hare and hunt with the hound thus sail under both the flags, viz. the official and popular. If the Hon. President took the sense of the house on a motion by voice the non-Brhmins, particularly to show lip-sympathy would join the popular party in shouting with them "ayes" and thus defeat the "noes" of official bench but if a poll was demanded and the hon. members had to march off towards the division lobby to register their votes then them non-Brahmins would take guidance from their leader who would sign them where to go. At times a certain Minister even would go and influence them and this was brought to the notice of the hon. President by an hon. member on Wednesday afternoon. The president though did not take notice at that time he was obliged to warn the house after some time to speak out collectively when he put the motion before the house and not to say one thing by voice and another by actual voting. Mr. Nariman at this moment rose and directly impeached the official bench with exercising undue influence on certain members and said he would move a motion to adjourn the house. The President advised him to lay his complaint constitutionally under the rules of the Standing Order and the matter rested there for the present.

The proceedings commenced with a list of questions and answers which took fairly an hour.

POST OF AN ASST. TO DEAN.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved omission of an item of Rs. 3,080 under the head of medical for the creation of Assistant to the Dean, Grant Medical College, in an explanatory note on the budget it was stated:—

The appointment of the Dean, Grant Medical College, is at present held by the Chemical Analyser to Government who performs the duties of the Dean of the College in addition to his own. The officer is thus only a part-time officer. The administrative and other routine work has considerably increased owing to the increase in the number of students. Under the existing arrangements instead of devoting his attention to important work which an administrative officer like the Dean of the Grant Medical College is called upon to perform, he has to waste his time after routine work in his office. The really important work thus suffers from the lack of proper attention from the head of the college who can hardly spare sufficient time for his other duties. It is therefore proposed to create with effect from 1st April 1924 an appointment of an Assistant to the Dean, who will dispose of most of the routine work in the Dean's office. The Dean, when thus relieved, will be able to devote his time and energy to the efficient working of the college in important matters. This appointment will be held by an officer of the Bombay Medical Service who will be given his pay in the time-scale sanctioned for that service *plus* house-rent allowance in accordance with the general scale laid down by Government for such officers stationed in Bombay. The officer is to be debarred from private practice and is to be given an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem in lieu thereof. The proposals involve an expenditure of Rs. 3,080 during 1924-25.

The motion was accepted by the Government.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai then moved omission of Rs. 6,177 under the head of medical for the additional grants to the European General Hospital, Aden.

Ro Saheb Desai said the Imperial Government took the revenue of Aden and he failed to see why the Provincial Government should undertake the payments of grants.

The Hon. Home Member said the question of administration of Aden was still under the consideration of the Government.

The motion was defeated in division by 46 votes against 35.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (West Sind) then moved omission of Rs. 10,500 for the creation of a post of an expert in orthopaedic mechanics.

Mr. Pahalajani said the man proposed to be appointed as an expert was a retired military officer who would not be a whole time servant but only a part time one with a monthly honorarium of Rs. 500. When this question came before the Finance Committee, Mr. Pahalajani said, the majority of the Committee opposed the item. There were many hospitals in Bombay City and he did not think the establishment of this branch necessary.

Mr. G. A. Thomas (General Secretary) then appealed in the name of suffering humanity and also in the name of the leader of humanity, Mahatma Gandhi not to omit the item which he said was necessary for an advanced city like Bombay.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker (Bombay University) said he would advise the Swarajists to vote for the item if the hon. Minister of Education assured the house that the amount sanctioned would be spent on engaging a real expert and not engaging a super-annuated military officer to provide him a berth. There were of course experts in Germany and Austria but not of the kind people hear of experts in this country which were of British manufacture to provide jobs. He therefore wanted an assurance that really an expert would be engaged.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (Bombay City South) said it was he who first introduced the first aid ambulance in this City. He thought looking to the progress of the City an orthopaedic expert was necessary.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) said the officer whom they proposed to appoint was a young man and was not a pensioner. He had consulted the head of the firm of Messrs. N. Powell and Co. and he was assured that the candidate referred to was a very good man. He was manufacturing artificial limbs at present at Messrs. N. Powell and Co. and his appointment he said would be a distinct gain.

Mr. Pahalajani at this stage withdrew his motion.

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved omission of Rs. 9,768 for the establishment for the preparation of anti-rabic vaccine and its treatment in the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel. An explanatory note on the budget stated:—The Surgeon-General has recommended that the work in connection with anti-rabic treatment at Parel should in future be carried out by a military assistant surgeon with a separate staff under him and that Major Morison, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, should be relieved of the work for the more important work of the laboratory. The provision required for eleven months of next year for the following additional establishment is estimated at Rs. 9,768:—

1. Military Assistant Surgeon with rank of Lieutenant)	500	
	150	
	60	
2. Animal men	25 pay.	
	7	
1. Hamal	27 pay	
1. Sweeper	27	

1. Clerk 60—4—100 per mensem.

The proposed expenditure will be more than recovered by receipts from sale of vaccine and fees from paying patients.

There is always a great demand for free distribution of quinine in districts affected with malaria. Owing to the heavy rains in certain parts during the monsoons of 1923 and the consequent floods, it is expected that the incidence of malaria will be greater than usual during next season.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker (Bombay University asked the Minister of Education whether he would select the candidate for the post of the military assistant surgeon on the Surgeon General. Mr. Jayaker said the Surgeon General did not come to the house demandin the grant but the Minister of Education, and he submitted the house wanted an assurance from the Minister of Education that he would advertise for the post and select a candidate on merits only.

The Hon. Minister of Education having given the required assurance the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) then moved reduction of Rs. 51,734 being the pay of Assistant Directors of Public Health from the Public Health Establishment.

Mr. Shivdasani said money on this department was practically thrown away. The Assistant Directors of Public Health generally spent their time in touring. At the end of their tours they submitted their reports to the Assistant Collectors, who passed on to the mamlatdars and the mamlatdars in their turn passed on to the talatis and patels and in the end no real good did result. He suggested to cultivate sanitary conscience by giving lantern lectures and by establishing district public health organization.

Dr. M. M Mehta. (Surat City) said most of the Assistant Directors of Public Health were absolutely useless. Some of those officers, who were designated as Deputy Sanitary Commissioners were his (speaker's) personal friends and he knew what work they did. He also knew that when the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner paid a visit to Surat he would first go to the Mission House. For the pay of one Assistant Director of Public Health, he submitted, three qualified graduates wit hygiene degree or three Assistant Surgeons could be engaged.

Dr. M. B. Velker, (Bombay City, South) in supporting the motion said the proper thing to do was to overhaul the whole department and open careers for Indian young men who were inspired with the ideal of doing social service.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, (Commissioner N. D.) who was inaudible to the press table was heard to say that these officers by their visits ameliorated the conditions which required immediate attention. The reports of thei visits resulted in the removal of the insanitary conditions and in the ascertainment certain minute details as to the number of sweepers and the number of rubbish wagons required for, in a village. Their visits had also been fruitful of much work in the direction of the amelioration of the malarial conditions. He therefore opposed the motion.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) said those officers were doing very useful work during epidemic.

The hon. President then taking votes by voices decided in favour of ayes but when a poll was demanded, and th members retired to the division lobby the result declared was 49 for noes and only 34 for ayes.

The President drew the attention of the house to the standing order that the result could only be decided by voices or by division. That the hon. members also knew that by going to division considerable time of the house was wasted. When he took votes on the motion, he said the voices were heard for "ayes" while the result of the division was for the "noes"! He asked hon. members in future to decide their votes not by the strength of their lungs but by the volume of their voices.

OFFICIAL CANVASSING.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) then got up and said he wanted to draw the attention of the hon. President to a matter of great importance. He said there were some official members who were canvassin votes thus depriving some members to give their votes according to their conscience

Mr. A. Montgomerie, Secretary to Govern ment. Home Department said it was out order to say that members were not votin according to their conscience.

The hon. President pointed out that a complaint was brought to him in this regar before and he had therefore divided the lobby into two parts. If there was any grievance the hon. members should specifically bring it to his notice at the proper time.

Mr. Nariman continuing said he was goin to move a motion for adjournment of the house because he thought this was a matte of considerable importance.

The hon. President said the rules governing motions were embodied in the rules Standing Orders, copies of which had been supplied to the hon. members of the house. If the hon. member would move motion in accordance with those rules he would give his best attention.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved the omission of a provision of Rs. 7,200 for the pay of one Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health.

The Hon. Minister of Education agreed with the motion and it was accepted by the house.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The budget relating to "Industries" wa then taken.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau) then moved omission of item of Rs. 43,305 for provision made towards the grant of British Empire Exhibition. Mr. Mehta said this was one of the most important items in the whole of the budget. By opposing this grant he said the Council will not only express the mind of the house only but of the whole country as well. The British Empire Exhibition was a symbol of commercial imperialism which ruled over India with iron heels. Any one who had followed the tragedy of Kenya and the history of Crown colonies would see clearly and would agree that this honourable house should have nothing to do with a movement whose sole ideal was imperialism or commercial imperialism which had reduced India to the state in which she was at present. He asked what was this British Empire Exhibition. He (speaker) had something to do at the initial stage and can say from his personal experience that it was inversion of the very term exhibition where buyers were induced to come and were shown exhibits. As far as India was concerned it was inversion of exhibition, because India had nothing to send except models of improvement trust, port trust, development chawls and reclamation schemes. This was done with a view to attract the British sellers and manufacturers that India was an excellent field for exploitation and that India was a good milch cow. The Kenya decision, Mr. Mehta said, had thrown the whole country under humiliation and out of India's self respect he honed the house would support him and throw away the budget demand.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau) in supporting Mr. Mehta reminded the house that in the last Council when he brought a motion not to participate in the British Empire Exhibition only six members voted for him and his motion was thrown out. He was glad however that the hon. member (Sir C. H. Setalvad) who was in the opposite bench and who voted with the Government then, after some time presided over a meeting in the very Town Hall and announced from that very hall publicly that India should have nothing to do with Empire Exhibition. When this matter of expenditure was brought in the Finance Committee he said the item was budgetted Rs. 63,000 and he was surprised see it was reduced to Rs. 43,000. He wanted to know why this sum of Rs 20,000 was reduced. Continuing h said textile industry was the most prosperous industry of this Presidency and yet it was not invited for participation in the Exhibition because there was nothing to gain from it. India was not a manufacturing country and it would never be a manufacturing country so far as Government made this country a market for British manufactured articles here. He illustrated this point by giving an instance of excise duty which was marked with political dominance in favour of the British manufacturers. He said not only Sir C. H. Setalwad who was considered by Government as a fair-minded and moderate man but even men like Sir Purshotamdas, and Mr. H. P. Mody the President of the Municipal Corporation had denounced the exhibition owing to Kenya's humiliating decision. He was grieved to see that an Indian Minister, who was an elected representative of the people was asking for this grant and he (speaker) least expected this from him after seeing the wrath of the country for the Kenya decision and treatment of Indians in Crown colonies.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, General Secretary to the Government spoke opposing the motion but he was inaudible to the press table.

Rao Saheb Desai (Kaira) said India had no goods to sell and therefore there was no necessity to spend money on the Exhibition. India had neither produce nor articles which could be exhibited and Bombay presidency was far behind and he therefore urged to throw away the demand.

At this stage Council adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

"LIBERALS THROWN TO WOLVES."

GOVT'S. RESPONSIBILITY.

BUDGET SPEECHES IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 5.

The budget debate in the central legislature has an air of unreality about it. As the Councils have had little substantial fiscal powers it is a well-recognised custom in India for members to deliver general speeches on the administrative policy of the Government at the Budget time. As the budget which is placed before the Assembly is prepared by a popularly irresponsible Executive and as only a fraction of the total estimates is nominally votable while even that can be and has been restored by the certification process the Assembly's discussions on the budget are not really vital That fact had not been frankly avowed on the floor of the house till now since the reputation of those who wanted to work the Reforms was bound up with the prestige of the Reforms and they had to put up with solemn jokes as though there was some meaning behind them. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with a ring of sadness in his tone told as much to the Government to-day when he held them responsible for the electoral route and the discredit of the Liberals. He bitterly complained that by the certification of the salt-tax the Government had thrown the co-operators to the wolves but instead of official repentence there was loud laughter at this pathetic pleading. While his statement that there was a possibility of the whole budget being thrown out was applauded by the house. But the reason of the Liberal defeat was wrongly diagnised by Sir Chimanlal as was shown by Mr. Ranga Iyer who ironically congratulated Sir Chimanlal on getting through the nomination door in the Assembly having been defeated at the polls. And to-day the sham of the budget discussion was exposed by some Swarajist and Nationalist members who did not mince matters. Mr. Ranga Iyer pointed out that the British autocracy was writ large on the budget and since there was no taxation by popular consent and no control over the Budget it had no sanction behind it while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta held the system responsible for the budget which was the result of the military occupation of India. But if a lack of national character and democratic control over the budget is a serious drawback of the present system the method of presenting it is not less objectionable. Mr. Rangachariar advised the Finance Member to take human interest in facts and figures and asked the Government to investigate and inform about the actual working and effects of the income-tax, customs duties etc. since there was a tendency on the part of Government to evade questions put about these problems by the members. Sir Porshottamdas Thakordas also made a similar complaint emphasising the fact that the time granted for considering and discussing the budget was inadequate while information given on details was often two meagre. He showed that lack of information re carrying out of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations was a handicap to the members criticising the budget since they could not pass it on the assurances of the official benches, and like Mr. Rangachariar he remarked that the questions were often treated as nuisances and left unanswered. Another complaint of Sir Purshottamdas was constitutionally even more serious. While showing that the new budget is not really a surplus budget but a deficit one he said that expenditure had not been balanced by genuine revenue receipts but by emergency receipts such as interest on paper currency, reserve for carrying which to the revenue account due notice ought to have been given to the House.

C-IN-CHIEF'S FRANK TALK.

The truth of the common saying that finance depends on the policy was however realised to-day in an effective manner. When the Commander-in-Chief like an honest soldier told some blunt things to the House the Assembly learnt that it was up against a stone wall. Lord Rawlinson spoke with ease and charity and wanted to be perfectly frank. On the financial aspect of the military policy he said that he could not see a possibility of reducing the military expenditure to fifty crores as recommended by the Incheape Committee in the near future while on the question of the fighting strength he could not contemplate a further reduction. In both the matters he said he spoke after a life's study and with authority since he was responsible for the safety of India. On the problem of Indianisation he was equally obdurate expressing his amazement at the way in which rapid Indianisation is contemplated and contenting himself by observing that the only channel of Indianisation was education. Sir Purshottamdas met these arguments well by pointing out that the handling of His Excellency's department by the Retrenchment Committee was very considerate while the Indianisation of the coolies, as he put it, was inevitable since the Government cannot do without them in lower grades. Sir Purshottamdas' speech, I should add, was a noteworthy performance and did credit to him being the best performance of the day. It was not only informed but vigorous and within an hour it surveyed many topics from naail contracts and protection to steel to new Delhi. The discussion will be resumed tomorrow.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 5.

The Legislative Assembly entered the first stage of the Budget to-day by taking up general discussion which will last till to-morrow. Mr. T. Rangachariar, Deputy President took the chair. The attendance in the galleries was fair but the House was thinner than usual. Sir M. C. T. Muthia was sworn in.

Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Khan (Swarajist) initiated the discussion. He expressed some dissatisfaction with the budget, particularly the failure of the Finance Member to do away with cotton excise duty. He deprecated any attempt to give relief to provinces by maintaining the salt tax at Rs. 2 and hoped that the members would look at the question from a national rather than a provincial point of view.

Mr. Shambakum Chetty congratulated the Finance Member who had come saturated with best traditions of English finance and had succeeded in restoring order out of chaos into which the Indian finances had plunged. He agreed with the Finance Member that the surplus shown was the real surplus but he felt that in advocating maintainence of salt tax at Rs. 2 the Finance Member had submitted to the orthodox official opinion and prejudices. It might be a matter of sentiment with the Assembly but the Salt Tax must revert to old level of Rs. 1/4. (Hear, hear.). He said that the Salt Tax must revert to old level but the provincial contributions must also be reduced. This he suggested could be easily done by diverting for relief 180 lakhs out of 250 lakhs which had been provided for in general redemption fund to pay off the capital portion of the railway annuities. These annuities, he said, should be paid out of capital and not revenue. He also criticised the high military expenditure. At this stage the President Sir Frederick took the chair.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said the Budget showed that deficit during the current year was not covered by the Salt Tax but by further retrenchment, particularly under the military charges. It was also reinforced by a windfall. When the speaker remembered that last year Government had said that the ship of the State would sink without the doubled Salt Tax, he felt that if a little foresight had been exercised, political crisis would have been averted. He referred to this crisis because it threw the Liberals to the wolves (laughter), discredited them in the country and had directly resulted in Government being face to face in the Assembly to-day with wreckers and the possibility of their Budget being thrown out (Swarajist Members, "Hear, hear").

Replying to some interjections Sir Chamanlal emphatically declared that Liberals and Independents although they had been so badly treated by Government would always be prepared to support Government when the interests of the country demanded it, while, they would as vehemently oppose Government, as any Swarajist when Government was wrong. He hoped Government would take lessons from its past action.

Coming to the Budget he said the bait had been cleverly thrown. Some members had suggested that bitterness would be removed by wiping of the provincial contributions. He differed because the most important provinces of Bombay and Bengal would still feel bitter even if all contributions were dropped; because the Meston award had done them injustice. (A voice, "This is the result of your cooperation"). Sir Chamanlal denied that this was the result of cooperation and insisted that the whole award must be re-examined. Continuing Sir Chamanlal pointed out that huge sums in respect of windfall from the control of the enemy ships had been lying idle with the India Office for some years and emphasised that the expenses of the India Office were not reviewed by any independent body such as the Public Accounts Committee in India or the Public Accounts Committee in England. He showed from the Auditors' report of the Home Accounts that a sum of 13 million pounds representing the cost of military operations beyond the Frontiers of India had been incurred by the India Office without any legal sanction either of Parliament or of the Indian legislature. Then again no interest had been paid to India on the huge sum of £900,000 paid by His Majesty's Government for India's expenses in war on behalf of the British Government. Why interest was not taken, he asked.

Mr. Sarda, representative of the Ajmere Merwara pointed out that an important administration like that of Ajmere Merwara had been starved and sufficient money had not been provided for administration of justice which had been entrusted to a political officer, not legally trained. He asked that when four other provinces were promised relief shall Ajmere Merwara, which gave the highest percentage of fighting men during war look in vain?

Mr. Darcy Lindsay congratulated the Finance Member on his Budget and the Commander-in-Chief for carrying out reduction in the army estimates. He urged the removal of motor spirit excise duty to give a stimulus to motor transport and quoted from the speech of the late Sir William Meyer, pointing out that the duty was imposed only as a war measure.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY POLICY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief participated in the Debate to give his views on the military policy and expenditure. He said the Retrenchment Committee's report had been fully given effect to in respect of the army cuts. He was anxious to take the House into fullest confidence about the military budget and had already done his best towards that end by giving information through questions and answers, by circulating an illuminating memorandum on military estimates. He further referred to a book recently published under his orders called "Army in India and its evolution" for full information. He said in a big machine, like army, the task of carrying out reductions in twelve months had not been easy. It had been very serious and uncongenial and paid a tribute for the great help he had received in this connection from his financial adviser, Sir B. N. Mitter and Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary. He referred to the hope expressed by the Inchcape Committee, to which he had not subscribed that with the increase in the fall of the prices military estimates might be brought down from 57 to 50 crores and he could not see how in the near future such a large cut could be made merely on account of a fall in the prices. Referring to the strength of the combatant troops he recalled for information of the new Assembly what he said last year, namely, that reduction in troops which he had agreed to, was primarily for financial consideration and that as Government finances improved, the strength of the fighting troops must be increased and he was assured by the Government of India that they would attach special importance to this view. Nothing that had occurred during last year had made him change this view. He pointed out that in 1914 the combatant British troops were 75,366 and now they were slightly above 57,000 making a reduction of over 18,000. In respect of Indian combatants their strength was over 129 thousands in 1914 which had been reduced to over 140 thousands now. Thus the total reduction in both the British and the Indian combatant troops had been over 37,000. "I contemplate no further reduction in fighting troops. I am not prepared to be responsible for the safety of India with a less number of fighting men than we have at present. I claim to speak with some authority in this matter of military defence problem of which I have made a life study. As a result of my experience during war and closest study of the Indian position I say that so long as I am your Commander-in-Chief and military adviser I shall make no modification of that figure. This does not mean that economies in other directions are not possible in not very distant future. I see no reason why in the Military Department, departmental services and auxiliary services some economies should not be effected. We are carrying out a considerable programme in construction of barracks to give an adequate accommodation to our Indian soldiers. I hope to accomplish this programme at no very far date. We shall then be able to give effect to economies in military grants. I assure the House that there is no channel and no detail in which I am not prepared to go to work out every possible economy."

DELHI SUPPORTS OBSTRUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 5.

Pandit Inder presiding at a public meeting held in Patoudi House last evening, a resolution was passed calling upon all the members of the Council to start obstruction tactics in view of the unsatisfactory nature of Lord Olivier's statement on reforms. The Speakers included Messrs. Asaf Ali and Hasvi.

C. P. COUNCIL.

COVT. SUSTAINS FURTHER DEFEAT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 5.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presiding. The first hour was spent in interpellations.

One question elicited an answer that Government had expressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, its disapproval of the note he had added to the invitation cards for the District Durbar, which stated that those who do not give a satisfactory reason for non-attendance will not be invited next year.

Replying to another question, it was said that the Governor had not asked the Ministers to resign in pursuance of no confidence motion.

Replying to a suplementary question by Mr. E. R. Rao, Mr. Nedson, Chief Secretary, said that he had no information whether His Excellency the Governor proposes to dismiss the Ministers.

Another question was answered to the effect that the Hon. Hifazat Ali applied for a motorcar allowance.

There were some questions about the administration of the Narsingpur District and also about the lecturing activities of the Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi prior to last elections. Government maintained that the Home Member was justified in delivering an address on the working of the Council and comparing the relative merits of the same and the triple boycott.

Non-official resolutions were then taken up for discussion. At the request of the mover the resolution proposing the boycott of the British goods was agreed to be taken up some other day. The first resolution moved by Mr. Gavai, nominated member proposing an increase of pay to Kamadar Mahars of Berar, was lost.

Mr. Korde, liberal, moved that Government should supply boring machines to the public in Berar in view of the water scarcity. Government opposed the resolution which was carried by 40 votes against 13 the Swarajists supporting it.

Mr. D. K. Kane, Swarajist, moved that before making further new appointments of Bench Magistrates or Honorary Magistrates the opinion of the local bodies should be obtained by Government and no person who is not approved by the local bodies should be appointed by Government. Speeches were made strongly criticising the method of the selection of those Magistrates. Raj. Raghuraj Singh, nominated strongly opposed the resolution.

Mr. Nelson, Chief Secretary, opposed the resolution and pointed out that Government was responsible for the administration of justice and cannot delegate their power to the local bodies. It would lead to undesirable discussions of the merits of individuals, which would be repugnant to many people and Government would lose the brightest ornaments of the bench. Mr. Nelson took exception to the sweeping attack on the Magistrates who were doing very important work at considerable pains. Mr. Nelson congratulated Mr. Kane on his change of heart and on his desire to take part in details and influence the policy of Government.

Dr. Moonje appealed to Mr. Kane to withdraw the resolution as the objective of the Swaraj Party was clear and they did not wish to waste time over these details.

Mr. Rao opined similarly.

Mr. Kane withdrew his resolution in deference to the appeal of Dr. Moonje, his party leader.

MR. DANGE ARRESTED.

Mr. S. A. Dange, Editor of the "Socialist", published in Bombay, was arrested on Tuesday on a warrant under Section 121, I.P.C., issued by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and then removed to Cawnpore by the Delhi Express at night.

Her Excellency attended a Cinema Performance at the Precious Cinema in aid of the Housing of Poor Parsis on Wednesday evening.

MADRAS GOVT.'S BUDGET.

SMALL SURPLUS OF LAKHS.

GOVERNOR'S PREROGATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 4.

In the Madras Council to-day Sir Charles Todhunter, Finance Member, presented the Budget for 1924-1925. Figures relating to ordinary administration of the Presidency for the current year, show a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs which will be utilised for re-payment of the Government of India's short term loans. The Budget for 1924-25 shows a total revenue of Rs. 1,675 lakhs and provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 1,660 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs, which as in the current year will be utilised towards payment of Government of India's short term loans.

An attempt has been made to systimatise loans transactions and to classify them into (1) productive loans, (2) posterity loans on works of permanent public improvements which should be re-paid over a series of years and (3) dead weight debt or money borrowed for ordinary current expenditure. The amount of dead weight debt, which will be reduced to Rs. 2.57 lakhs in the current year is taken as the first charge on the revenues for 1924-1925. The budget contains a lump provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for grants to University and for famine and flood charges which have not yet been estimated, though it is likely that the provision will be far exceeded. The Budget provides for various minor new schemes representing ordinary expansion of working of several departments.

The only important scheme is the long-postponed bifurcation of Kistna district. Provision has been made for various buildings connected with the ordinary administration by financing from loan money, works costing half a lakh and more. Provision made for this purpose in 1924-25 is about Rs. 8 lakhs. There has been a steady though small increase in expenditure in Transfered Departments, the percentage having risen from 32 in 1921-22 to Rs. 33 in 1924-25.

SUMMARY OF FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

The following is the summary of the Finance Member's statement:—

Figures relating to ordinary administration of the presidency for the current year showed surplus of Rs. 19 lakhs which would be utilised towards the repayment of the Government of India short term loans. The Budget for 1924-25 shows the total revenue of Rs. 1,675 lakhs and provides for total expenditure of Rs. 1,660 lakhs leaving surplus of 15 lakhs which as in the current year will be utilised towards the payment of the Government of India's short term loans. There is neither increase nor decrease of taxation. The closing balance is a small sum of 14 lakhs, representing the amount at the credit of the Famine Insurance Fund. In the budget attempt has been made to systematic loans transactions and to classify them into (1) productive loans; (2) posterity loans or loans on works of payment, public improvements which should be repaid over series of years; and (3) dead weight debt or money borrowed for ordinary current expenditure. The amount of dead weight debt which will be reduced to 257 lakhs in the current year is taken as first charge of the revenues for 1924-25. It has been possible to achieve the result by drastic economies and retrenchments in various directions. The budget contains a lump provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for grants to the University and for famine and flood charges which have not yet been estimated, though it is likely that provision will be far exceeded. The budget provides for the various minor new schemes representing ordinary expansion of the working of several departments. The only important scheme is the long postponed bifurcation of Kistna District. The provision has been made for various buildings connected with ordinary administration by financing from the loan money works costing half a lakh and more. The provision made for this purpose in 1924-25 is about Rs. 8 lakhs. There has been a steady though small increase in expenditure in transferred departments, per centage having risen from 32 in 1921-22 to 33 in 1924-25. Heavy contributions to Central Government of 348 lakhs representing more than one-fifth of the total revenue of Madras, has retarded the progress of administration in various districts such as mass education. The remission of contributions by 80 lakhs now under discussion in the Legislative Assembly will go somewhat towards accelerating the progress of the Presidency. Even then Madras with a population of 42 millions will be far behind the sister presidency of Bombay with the population of 19 millions. In concluding his speech the finance member said that salt tax of Rs. 2 now means an addition to the provincial revenues of 8 lakhs per year.

The Legislative Council reassembled in the afternoon at 4 o'clock to discuss the question raised by Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao of Nellore in his adjournment motion, namely, the Finance Member's statement at the previous meeting of the Council regarding Governor's prerogative in appointments and its effect upon the Reforms. Mr. Krishna Rao in his speech emphasised that he did not intend in the least to cast any reflections upon His Excellency in regard to particular appointments. His sole object was to raise a constitutional issue and to point out that the procedure was inconsistent with the responsibility of the Ministers to the Legislature. The Ministers could not fulfil their responsibilities to the Legislative Council so long as the final voice in appointments and control of Services in their departments did not rest with them.

Messrs. Siva Rao and Satyamurthi strongly supported Mr. Krishna Rao.

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE.

Sir Charles Todhunter put up the defence of the Government position. He said that every country must have government machine and the more democratic the country became the greater was the chance of the machinery getting out of control; and he thought the House would agree with him that the first essential of good government was that the memebrs constituting that machine should be properly recruited, trained and controlled. He showed that patronage as a system of appointment was dead and buried. Referring to the plea that unless the Minister could appoint his instruments he could not be sure of having his policies carried out. The Leader of the House said that the history of the independent Civil Service all over the English speaking world had proved the contrary and he ventured to say that history of India had proved the same thing. They had had large service of Indians and Europeans alike called upon to carry out the policies of long succession of Secretaries of State who had changed from Whig to Tory, Tory to Liberal and so forth; and he ventured to say that no one of them had ever had ground of complaint that his policy had been obstructed on political grounds. They had Governors for several generations belonging to several political parties and not one of them had had power to remove or punish a member of the Imperial services and yet the absence of that power had never been the ground of complaint on the part of any single Governor to whatever party he belonged. Sir Charles firmly believed that if the services were kept under independent control and completely separated from politics, whatever the government of future might be it would be able to depend upon the same willing and loyal services. With regard to the complaint of not conforming to the spirit of Reforms, the Finance Member said that they in Madras had gone far in advance of it. They found least resistence in assimiliating the position of the Ministers to that of a member of Council and they were trusting to time to give them development suitable to the situation. Sir Charles next referred to the Government's decision to form the local branch of the Permanent Public Services Commission contemplated by the Government of India and concluded that under party Government it was the first essential that government machine must be honest and independent and ready to give its services willingly and loyally to whatever party is in power. To ensure this it had been found best throughout the English speaking world to recruit it by competition and to keep it under independent control. The Government of India Act contemplated such independent control, but arragements for securing it were not contemplated. Pending their completion it was the duty of the governments in India to take steps towards establishment of such control within the provisions of the existing law and this was exactly what the Government of Madras in consultation with their legal advisers had striven to effect.

The motion was talked out and the Council adjourned till Thursday.

INDIAN POLITICS,

The most interesting of recent political developments at Delhi is the formation of a new *bloc*, which, according to the Indian fashion, is called a party, having on paper a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and being consequently in a position to "refuse supplies," or, in other words, to force the Viceroy to certify the Budget, if its demand for a revision of the Constitution is not granted writes "The Near East." The interaction between the Extremists and the Independents, who are now allied to them, is certain to be worth watching, and may prove to be of real importance. The alliance is governed, again on paper, by precise terms, and, if the figures have been cabled correctly, we gather that the Extremists cannot adopt wrecking tactics without the consent of at least one-third of the Independents, who, if they act up to their label, may thus dominate the *bloc*. There is obviously room in such an arrangement for plenty of practical politics in the Western sense of the term, and we are already a long way from the pure doctrine of non-co-operation as it was preached, and practised, three years ago: the curt "I won't play" is replaced by a demand that the rules of the game should be altered; and, after all, Indians are, politically, still very young.

WHERE INDIA IS UNANIMOUS.

It is, however, well to recognise that the new *bloc* represents educated Indian opinion most effectively on some very important questions, notably those which concern the position of Indians in Africa. This practical unanimity was clearly brought out by the vote of the Assembly in favour of penalising the South African coal which is at present so largely consumed in Bombay. From the economic standpoint that is a very dubious proposition indeed, and it is noticeable that the natural position of producers and consumers was reversed in the debate, Indian consumers clamouring for dear coal, while English producers welcomed subsidised competition with what they have to sell. The explanation is that the Bombay representatives are sufficiently angry with South Africa to ask other people to pay for their spite, and they are supported by sentiment in practically every part of India. On the other side, South Africa is equally determined, for on the day before the Indian debate General Hertzog had formally endorsed the attitude taken up by General Smuts on the Asiatic question, so that there is, unhappily, no immediate prospect of an improvement in relations between the two countries.

A CO-OPERATOR'S PLIGHT.

TRESPASS RULE INFRINGEMENT.

NAWABAD, March 3.

The local Cantonment authorities have for some time been rigidly enforcing the trespass rules in certain cantonment areas against civil population which has been subject of some discontent. On Saturday last a well-known citizen and a leading co-operator Rai Bahadur Prisamdas while taking his morning walk is reported to have been detained and subjected to irritating treatment for alleged breach of trespass rules and taken to the cantonment magistrate's office in spite of his repeated protests that he was unaware of such orders. He was willing to comply with them when he came to know about them and in the alternative to offer his name and address if any action or enquiry was deemed necessary. But the sepoy on duty is reported to have been deaf to all his requests and compelled the Rai Bahadur to go with him to the cantonment magistrate's office and detained him there. A retired high official who happed to pass by on knowing the facts sought the intercession of the magistrate and rescued the Rai Bahadur. The incident has caused considerable excitement in the town and local press.

"PARSIS AND MR. GANDHI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The grand gathering of the Parsis at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall the other day in respect of Mahatma Gandhi's release has evidently caused a flutter in certain circles, and "A Parsi" of Calcutta has found out his wrath in the columns of the "statesman" of the 23rd ultimo! Is it justified? Can it be borne out by facts and figures? Let us see:—

(1) The Correspondent says that "it was a meeting of *a few misguided friends and admirers*"! May I say, Sir, that it was presided over by Lady Petit, that the speakers were Miss Perin Dadabhai Nauroji, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Mr. G. K. Nariman (our great Oriental Scholar), Mr. B. J B. Wadia, Secretary of the Theosophical Society, Mr. M. M. Madon, B.A., LL.B., etc., and that amongst those present were Sir Dinshaw Petit, Dasturji Minocher Kaikhushru, Mr. M. P. Madon, J. P., Mr. J. C. Jeejibhoy, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B., etc. Are these all *misguided admirers* of Mahatma Gandhi? At the first meeting held some four weeks ago, Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit presided; and Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, J.P., Mr. Faredoon Dadachanji, Solicitor, and others spoke about the life and work of Gandhiji, and prayed for his speedy recovery. Even at Navsari—the holy place of the Parsis—the Sacred Jashan ceremony was performed by Parsi priests, under the guidance of the High Priest; and except in case of the Royal Family, never have the Parsi Priests of Navsari prayed for the recovery of a non-Parsi. Are all these admirers of Gandhiji "misguided"? Certainly not.

(2) The Correspondent does positive injustice to the "Jame-Jamshed" Paper, when he says that even the said paper styles it a "meeting of a few misguided friends and admirers"!

(3) As regards the remark of the Correspondent, that "there was a mixture of Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians," the truth is that some enthusiastic members of the other communities were permitted as exceptions, and they did not form more than two per cent of the Parsi audience.

(4) The wise Correspondent calls Gandhiji's movement as "foolish"!

The movement of non-violent non-cooperation, inaugurated in India by Gandhiji, has been not only admired in Europe, America and Asia, but has been partly adopted by the people of Ceylon, Burma, Palestine and Germany. To call that movement "foolish" is presumptuous beyond expression.

(5) And, Sir, how has the Parsi Correspondent come to know, that it was the Associated Press message? And how is he or his community affected by the broadcasting of the said message by the A. P.? Verily, the hand may be the hand of A Parsi, but the head is the head of an Anglo-Indian! More I need not say.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

RANGOON TO PROTEST AGAINST OLIVIERS STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 4.

It is understood that a mass meeting will be shortly convened under the auspices of the Council entry and Council boycott sections of the General Council of Burmese Associations, Provincial Congress Committee, Khilafat Committee and political bodies of other Asiatic communities in Rangoon to protest against the recent statement made by Lord Olivier regarding Indian constitutional reforms. The proposal was initiated by the editors of all leading Burmese papers at a meeting held with a view to discuss the steps to be taken in connection with the utterances which they regarded to be retrograde to further constitutional advancement of India and unsatisfactory to the people belonging to different progressive parties.

REUTER'S CHAIRMAN IN INDIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters left for Delhi [illegible]day. He was taken ill directly after [illegible]anded in Calcutta a week before [illegible] and had been confined to bed during [illegible]st of his stay here with two nurses in attendance. He is now sufficiently recovered to continue his journey through India and will sail from Bombay on the "Naldera" on April 5th.

VENUE OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

MANGALORE URGES ANOTHER MEETING OF P. C. C.

MANGALORE, March 3.

The Mangalore public met again on Saturday the 1st instant to concert measures for requisitioning a fresh session of the Provincial Committee for reversal of the Hubli verdict. Mr. Mohanappa Thirgalaya was present. Mr. Janaodaya Sama took the chair. Several speakers addressed the meeting vehemently against the novel voting method introduced by Sjt. Kowjalgi in the committees at Hubli. Deliberations suddenly at the eleventh hour resulted in confusion among the delegates, while voting frustrated the issue as regards the venue of the next session of the Congress. The meeting unanimously resolved, "That the secretary of the District Congress Committee immediately should take steps for getting requisition to convene another Provincial Committee meeting at an early date at Mangalore as the central place to set matters right. An influential committee consisting of Sjts. Madhavarao Shrinivasa Kamath, Ramarao, Moravappa Thingalaya, Sheshagiri Prabhu, Marcel D'Souza, and Raghuram Dhapdillaya, with powers to co-opt. was formed. A subscription list was immediately opened to collect a minimum of 1,000 rupees to carry on the agitation. The meeting further resolved Kanara's hearty co-operation for constitutional and just verdict of the requisitioned meeting. The Working Committee held a business meeting under the chairmanship of Sjt. V. S. Kamath and issued manifestoes to all Karnataka Provincial Committee members and district Congress secretaries inviting their co-operation for the requisition meeting.

CALCUTTA EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the "Employees Association, Calcutta, sends us the following for publication:—

At a general meeting of the Employees' Association held on Friday afternoon he 29th February, at the Indian Association Hall, the following resolutions among others were unanimously passed:—

1. "That this meeting of the Employees attached to mercantile and trading firms in Calcutta and its outskirts urges the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to introduce forthwith (1) uniform system of Provident Fund Scheme (2) leave rules fully on the lines of Civil Service Regulations (3) increase of the number of holidays on account of Durga Pujah, Jagadhatri Punjab, Swarasti Pujah and Siva Ratri (4) an unemployment benefit fund (5) uniform system of working hours not exceeding 6 hours a day and 34 hours a week.

2. That in response to the Government of Bengal, Appointment Department Letter No. 913 A.R. dated 8th February, 1924, this general meeting resolves to authorise the Secertary to forward the following names to be accepted as nominated members on the Calcutta Municipal Council to be constituted shortly, to represent labouring classes. Names:—Messrs. Suresh Chandra Bhattacharji, Mukunda Lall Sircar, Tarapado Mukerji, Radhika Lal Sinha and N. C. Sen.

3. That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Fourth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and to the Press.

LAHORE FORGED NOTES CONSPIRACY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 4.

In the forged notes conspiracy case seventeen accused have been committed to the sessions and four other accused have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment and fine. The Magistrate also ordered proceedings to be instituted against Haji Bux, absconder, against whom evidence had been recorded.

ASSEMBLY NATIONALIST PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

It is understood that the executive committee of the Nationalist Party met last evening and discussed the methods of obstruction to the budget. The suggestions of the members will be placed before the general body of the meeting on Thursday evening for detailed consideration.

BOMBAY HOTELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 29th ultimo you have made some remarks about the deplorably unsatisfactory condition of many of the Indian hotels and restaurants in Bombay. It is a matter certainly of importance and requires a thorough investigation. It cannot be denied that the existing state of things is most intolerable and detrimental to public health. The unclean surroundings, the evil-smelling premises, the unwholesome foodstuffs and the insufficient method of cleansing the utensils, are some of the many complaints, that require to be remedied without delay. A proper enquiry, if instituted, would surely bring to light many more defects that, at present, remain shrouded in outward show. Hence, it may not be considered unreasonable to suggest our City Fathers to frame some sort of regulation, after thoroughly examining into the scandalous state of affairs in existence nowa-days, to make these places at least fit for human resort. The public have a right to ask the Nationalist Corporators to take some steps towards the redress of this grievance and to mitigate this evil of Bombay life.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL M. DALAL.

HINDUSTAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

INAUGURAL MEETIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 4.

The inaugural meeting of the Hindustan Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon when representatives of all sections of the Indian Commercial Community of Cawnpore were present. Mr. C.Y. Chintamani, formerly Minister of Industries of the United Provinces came specially from Allahabad to attend the meeting.

Khan Bahadur Hafez Mohamed Halim who has been elected President of the New Chamber was in the chair and briefly referred to the circumstances which had led to the incorporation of the new Chamber, a step which had been taken after careful thought and deliberation. In the course of his remarks the Chairman spoke against the retention of the Salt Tax at Rs. 2 per maund and urged that the relief to the Provinces, which was imperative should be secured otherwise than by taxing the poor man's salt. He condemned the Cotton Excise duties and referred to the high bank rate which for the particular season of the year had almost beeme a normal feature and was hitting badly the struggling industries of the country.

Mr. C.Y. Chintamani, who followed, explained why he and others who had exactly ten years ago founded the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce had found it necessary to bring this new organisation into existence. He endorsed the Chairman's view of the financial situation and added that a reduction of duty on imported gold thread from 30 to 15 per cent was likely to hit hard the manufacturers of gold thread at Benares, Lucknow and other places. He concluded by promising his full support to the new Chamber.

U. P. LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

DEMAND A ROYAL COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

At a meeting of the Committee of U. P. Liberal Association, presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru a resolution was adopted regretting the attitude adopted by the Government of India towards the demand for further constitutional advance and expressing dissatisfaction with the method of enquiry whwich it proposes to initiate as such an enquiry cannot lead to any result which will satisfy any section of people of this country. While appreciating the statement of Lord Olivier, it regrets His Majesty's Government has not seen fit to adopt a more definite attitude.

The committee also urged the appointment of a Royal Commission for exploring further avenues of constitutional development and was firmly of opinion that time has come when the Government of India Act should be revised or amended, so as to secure the establishment of full responsibility in the Central Government, excepting the Army and Foreign and Political relations of the Government of India, the provision being made for automatic transfer of these after a reasonable time, control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India being abolished to the extent to which the subjects administered by it are transferred to popular control.

In the committee's opinion the official communique with regard to Jaito affair does not give satisfactory explanation and calls for independent enquiry into the matter.

BULSAR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A DHED RETURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, March 4.

The Bulsar Municipal elections passed off quietly at Bulsar on February 28th resulting in the return of new candidates in every ward. The gratifying feature of the elections was the unprecedented success of a Dhed candidate Mr. Dahya Brijlal who was returned unopposed by the voters in the second ward.

SCHOOL SPORTS IN KATHIAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, March 4.

The competitive inter-schools athletic sports in connection with the Hardinge Cup were played off on the Rajkumar College ground on February 28th, ending in a meritorious win for the Nawanagar High School. In giving away the prizes Colonel Wood congratulated the winners on their proficiency in athletics and thanked His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for instituting such sports open to all Kathiawar High Schools.

On the evening of February 28th, Mrs. Wood performed the opening ceremony of the power house and other appurtenances of town electrification at Rajkot, built at a cost of nearly five lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

It has been decided to hold the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons Conference in the Nagrichand Hall at Surat on March 26th and 27th.—A. P.

COTTON EXCISE TAX ON INDIAN MILL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope your readers will be interested in the accompanying questions and answers in the Legislative Assembly between the representative of Millowners' and the Commerce Member of the Government of India. They have a special significance to-day when the staple industry of Bombay is passing through a grave crisis. It is needless to re-open here the chapters in the previous history of the Cotton Excise Tax. It is well known that Indian opinion of every shade has been consistently opposed to it from its inception and despite that it has so far remained like a mill-stone which our indigenous textile industry has been compelled to carry as a necessary condition of its existence in this country. Things however appeared to be changing for the better in recent years and it was in 1918 that Lord Hardinge announced the intention of Government to abolish this impost as soon as financial considerations permitted. Eight years have passed since that announcement was made but the expected convenient moment for repeal is not yet in sight. In the meantime Japanese Textiles continue their inroads on the Indian market. England itself has suffered from the competition while India which has hardly any foreign market worth the name to look up to for the sale of her manufactures is suffering a loss which may prove to be irreparable unless timely steps are taken to remedy it.

The inequity of a tax on the production of a necessity of life like cloth will not require to be proved in any country except ours. But the Government of India refuses to see even the obvious for itself. It, accordingly, arranged for a Commission to guide it in dealing the issue. The unanimous verdict of the Fiscal Commission was received in 1922. It was that "the Cotton Excise Duty should in view of its past history and Associations be unreservedly condemned and that the Government of India should frankly express their desire to clean the slate." The minority report of five Indian gentlemen on the Commission went further in the condemnation of this self-condemned tax. But Government of India was not expected to listen to the latter in any case. It appears, however, that it has summarily brushed aside even the verdict of the Fiscal Commission as a whole and that on the usual financial grounds. One might well enquire as to why the Commission was then made to waste its time and also the money of the tax payer, in years of heavy deficits, over the consideration of this question at all.

I am not sure if the Government of India is fully aware of the slow yet sure depression that is overtaking the Indian textile industry. Government Cotton Excise returns must be an eye opener to it. In 1920-21 the gross cotton excise revenue paid by our cotton mills was Rs. 2,31,00,000, in 1921-22 that revenue went down to Rs. 2,17,00,000, last year it was Rs. 1,90,00,000, and in the current year it might not even reach a crore and a half. Recent market reports show that inspite of the suspension of work in the cotton mills at Bombay the prices of cloth and yarn run easy and demand is dull. Will it not then be an Act of statesmanship to abolish the cotton excise tax immediately instead of calmly awaiting the decay of the industry and the diminishing returns yielded by the excise impost. The depression in the indigenous textile industry has resulted in labour unrest in the textile centres of Ahmedabad and Bombay but the Government of India despite of its trumpeted policy of discriminate protection to Indian industries refuses to make a timely move. It would not even let the Indian textile industry have its normal growth by the immediate removal of the handicap of cotton excise on production. Will Sir Leslie Wilson who has evinced such a keen interest in the welfare of the premier Bombay industry and of its employees acquaint the Government of India with the realities of the situation? Let not the old adage be forgotten. "A stitch in time saves nine."—Yours, etc.,

INDUSTRY.

QUESTIONS ON COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai: Have Government received any representation from Cotton Mills, Millowners' Association or Chamber of Commerce for the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty?

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai: Do Government propose to direct the Tariff Board to examine the claims of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry to protection at an early date as recommended unanimously by the Indian Fiscal Commission? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Charles Innes: I propose to answer these two questions together. The Government examined the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission in regard to the cotton excise duty and came to the conclusion that the immediate abolition of the duty was not a practical proposition. They decided, therefore, that there was no necessity to direct the Tariff Board to examine the claims of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry to protection. A representation on the subject has just been received from the Bombay Millowners' Association. That representation will be considered, but that is all that Government can say at present.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai: Are not Government aware that the inordinate delay in the consideration of the question has resulted in a grave situation in regard to the steel industry and do they propose to wait till a similar situation arises with regard to the Cotton industry?

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes: The Government are not aware that their orders on the Fiscal Commission's Report have had anything to do with the present state of the Cotton Mill Industry. If the Mill Industry is in a state of depression, it is due to entirely different causes.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INQUIRY UNDER SECTION 476 CRIMINAL PRO. CODE.

QUESTION OF LAW.

Somabhai Valabhbhai v. The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the order of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The appellant prayed that an inquiry under section 476 Criminal Procedure Code ought to have been made.

The question of law has been fully discussed in their lordships judgment:—

"The Petitioner in this case prayed for an inquiry under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, into offences alleged to have been committed by the opponents under Sections 193, 209, 465, 471 and 114 I. P. Code. The Subordinate Judge after holding an inquiry, directed that the opponents should take their trial before the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Nadiad for offences under Sections 193, 465, 471 and 209 I. P. C. The Subordinate Judge did not comply with the provisions of Section 476 of the amended Criminal Procedure Code, by which the Court is directed, in case it thinks that proceedings should be taken, to make a complaint in writing signed by the presiding officer of the Court and forward the same to a Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction.

Against the order of the Subordinate Judge dated 29th September 1923, an appeal was filed to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under Section 476 B, Criminal Procedure Code. The Judge allowed the appeal, and directed that the sanction against the appellants should be withdrawn. There again the learned Judge has not followed the provisions of Section 476-B, because he should have directed withdrawal of the complaint.

From that order directing withdrawal of the complaint, the Petitioner has filed an appeal. The first question is whether an appeal lies. We are clearly of opinion that no appeal lies under the provisions of the Code against an order made by the Court to which the Court making a complaint is subordinate.

The only question is whether we should entertain an application in revision under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code. It must be noticed that Section 439 of the amended Code makes no mention of Section 195 I. P. Code which was referred to in Section 439 before the Code was amended. Therefore unless we take a very wide view of our powers under section 439, it would not be competent to this Court to revise an order such as the one made in this case. At the same time we are not anxious to lay down any general principle which would prevent us from exercising revisional powers, in extraordinary cases although generally speaking where the Lower Appellate Court has thought fit to withdraw a complaint made under Section 476, it would be very difficult for this Court to interfere in revision. I think that the question whether a complaint should be made under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, is almost invariably a matter of discretion and if the trial Court or the Court to which the subordinate Court sinks that no complaint should be made than it would not be desirable that this Court should interfere. In any case in this case the Sessions Judge has considered that no complaint should be made and we are not disposed to interfere with that order."

CAUSES LIST.

THURSDAY, March 6.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTIN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3182-21—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Ashar, v Raghunathdas Deoraj N C Dalal and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3175-22—Payne and Co, Gulabji Ajisji and Co v Rustomji Curseiji Banatwalla and ors, Shamrao M and H. Wadia G and Co, M B Chothia.

3279-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Asaram Mulchand v Gangaprasad Shivramdosa, Wadia G and Co.

3480-21—Jehangir M and S, Bhukhandas Govindji and Co v P Vithaldas and Co, Ferreira and V.

3681-21—Chitnis K and M, Kalidas Bhawan v Keshowji Hirji Bhojraj, Motichand and D.

3537-21—N C Dalal and Co, Mirzamal Pokarmal and another v Maganlal Motilal Vakil, Tyabji D and Co.

3585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and others, Matubhai J and M.

3546-21—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas v Jusab Mahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.

3802-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Janammal Danaji v Pankhribai and others, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

3839-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwanbai Maganlal, Vrajlal and Co.

3821-22—Matubhai J and M, Habib Jusab v K F Thanawalla and another, in Person.

3825-21—Craigie B and C, Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia and others, v Gangaram Umaji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

B C C 443/6408-19—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sa[illegible] Jasomed and others v Narandas Dharamsy and another, Mulla and [illegible].

3889-22—Crawford B and Co, Chodur Madapuri Rangachari v S R Shirgaoker and others, Daphtary F and D.

3895-22—Malvi M R and Co, T Machand Raichand v Bulakhidas Vrijbhuyandas and others, Amin and D.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3589-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, v B Manecklal and Co, Motichand and D.

372-21—Manchershaw and N, Khimji Vijpal and Co, v Rajaram Arsey, Subnis G and S.

361-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil Manilal and K.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3939-22—Daphtary F and D William Erskin Manhood and others, v K D Bros and another, Mulla and M, Mehta L and Co.

5022-22—F P Pavri, Dagdoo Sakharam Virker v Ramchandra Balaram Naik, M V Gokhale.

4328-22—Amin and D, Nogji Motiji and Co, v Abdul Husein Ebrahim and others, M V Gokhale.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lumidhram, v Abdul Tyab Cassumji, Judah and S.

4386-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Gujrat Tanneries Ld. (In Vol Liquidation) v Ahmed Abdeembhoy Peerbhoy, Rele and Co.

4404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Gokuldas Chaudhry, Mulji T and Co.

5092-23—Purnanand Cl and J, Sudam C Divatia, v Subhagchand Naginchand Zaveri, Kanga and Co.

3971-23—Suktanker and G, Govind Ramchandra Joshi, v Krishnarao Narayan Navalkar and another, Mulji Th and Co, Subnis G and Co.

35-24—Rele and Co, Haji Sheriff Karim, v Sornbji Hormusji Bole and ors, Shroff and G.

5144-23—N C Dalal and Co, Devkrishna Jadavji, v Bai Parvatibai widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

55-24—Ferroira and V, Govindas Tulsidas, v M Hoosein, Rele and Co.

3444-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhoy Lalji Sojan and Co, v Jamal Bros and C Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

5142-22—N D Bhatt, Gokuldas Haridas v Dhanbai Marzban Kohiaji, Sukhtanker and G.

380-24—Payne and Co, Ahmed Salemahomed and another, v Salemahomed Peermahomed and others, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

4869-23—Shamrao M and H, Hemchand Hirachand, v Madanlal Pyarelal, Dubash and C.

4920-23—Manibhai and Co, Bhikaji Nawroji Bhathena, v Rambarsing Matadinsing, In Person.

2646-23—Payne and Co, Puranmal Goolraj Singhani, v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

3229-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dattatrya Ramchandra Naik, v Abdul Husein Jiwanji, Jamsetji R and D.

4323-23—J P Wallace and Co, Rustomji Hirji and others, Munchershaw B Chothia, M B Chothia.

4886-23—Rele and Co, Mungulbhai Hirachand and another, v Thakordas Bhikhandas.

804-23—Dubash and Co, Damodar Bapuji Padmal, v Keshav Raghnath and others, Thakoredas and D.

4908-23—Merwanji K and Co, Sunderdas Lalji and another, Thakoredas Devidas and others, Shah and Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1363-18—Dabholkar and J, v Bai Vishmanbhai, Dattaram Ramchandra Bandre, Chitnis K and M.

405-22—Purmanand Cl and J, Mia Mahomedbhai Abdul Rasul, v Shaikh Rasul Sarfudin and others, Madhawji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

620-19—Jamsedji R and D, Ishwardas Gorakhram v Lala Hurkisonrai and others, Kharas and Co.

4989-21—In person, Motilal Mulji a firm v Patel Keshavlal Jasudbhai and ors, Ramanlal and Co.

4995-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Kavalbhai B Vakil v R N Navalkar.

5000-21—Dubash and Co, Narandas Asharam a firm v Javerchand Thakarsey a firm, Khandvala and Co.

5086-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji v F Mohanlal a firm, N C Dalal and Co.

5008-21—Thakoredas and Daru, Dwarkadas Purshottam a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas and anr, Javery and Co.

5015-21—Sabnis and G, The Empress Hardware and Metal v Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.

5017-21—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Valji v Kooriammal Benarasidas, Surveyor and Co.

5028-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand a firm v Harilal Lalubhai and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

5036-21—Tyabji D and Co, Shrilal Rathi a firm v Govindram Balkrishna.

5042-21—Motichand and D, Bhadchand Rupchand a firm v Jitmal Kissonchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

5043-21—Little and Co, Bai Ajbai and anr v Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, Vachha and Co.

5045-21—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Khurshedji Cama v J G Anderson, Mirza and Mirza.

5077-21—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Sakur Ismail v Premchand Nandlal, Jamshedji R and D.

5091-21—Motichand and D, Govindji Valabhdas and anr v Sunderao Gopinath Jaykar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5092-21—Daphtary F and D, Jal Framji Jassavala v The firm of Lalchand Jasodanandas and Co, Ferreira and Val.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Deochand Jeema v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soondersdas and Co, Amin and Desai, Daphtary F and D.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jeem v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Soonderdas and Co, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.

4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Jetharam Nathuram a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai.

4453-21—Payne and Co, N H Moos v Abdulali Noorbhai and anr, Matubhai J and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and ors v Mahadeodas Gokuldas Pasta, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT ORDER FOR REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

4694-23—Purnanand Cl and J, Haridas Jaduji, v Kevalbhai Tribhowandas, Daphtary F and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1399-21—Edgelow G W & Co., K C Shriman Nedan Rajah Kotakal v Malbar Timber Co. Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2938-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshedi Mfg Co. and another, Ardeshir H D & Co.

2984-21—Pandia & Co., Hurgowandas Tulsidas and another v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Subnis & G.

2909-21—Mulji Th & Co., Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojzshah K Bami, Kanga and S.

3021-21—Mehta L and Co., Kupaji Dolaji & Co. a firm v Bai Sakerbai widow ors, Vachha & Co.

3043-21—Mulji Th & Co., Makabhai Parpia & Son a firm v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne & Co.

3101-21—Payne & Co., Pestonji Cawasji Chinoy v Dusabhoy Pestonji Bhathena and another, Manilal and Kher.

3105-21—Sunderdas & Co., Sidney George and anr v Taparia & Sons a firm and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L & Co.

3163-21—Madhowji & Co. N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas a firm, Motichand & D.

3165-21—Madhowji & Co., N H Moos v M Kunji Kadir, Mirza and Mirza.

3218-21—Tyabji D & Co., Jagmohandas Harilal & Co. a firm v Bhogilal Ranchhoddas & Co. Khandwalla & Co.

3221-21—Pandia & Co., Ramjiwan Nevetia a firm v Gopaldas Virji a firm, Dallas & Co. For Postponement.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah & Co. a firm v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal & Co a firm, Judah & Sol.

3285-21—Malvi M R & Co., Sitaram Shroff & Co., v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla & Co

3301-21—Vachha & Co., Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D & Co.

3322-21—Malvi M R & Co., Zulekhabhai, Ibrahim Haji Guny Karim and ors, Matubhai J M, Nanu H & Co.

3072-21—Thakoredas & Co., Hanif Maulabaksh v Kulsum daughter of Karim and another, Mans H M & Co.

3149-21—N C Dalal & Co., Jaswant Vadilal a firm v Chotalal Samaldas a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

2827-21—Motichand & D, Narottamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs. Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand & Mang.

1658-20—M B Chothia, The Official Assigne of Bombay, v Hemraj Walji, Ardes sir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

LONG CAUSES.

175-21—Pandia and Co, Budruddin Shaikh Sarafalli Karachi and Co a firm v Shaikh Khruddin Husein Kuvari, Mantri and Co.

129-21—Surveyor and Co, Lakhmidas Mulji, v Damji Virji and Co, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

116-21—Andrade and C, Ezra Ezekiel Joshua Abraham, v Abraham Ezekiel Abraham and others, Judah and S, Daphtary F and D, Ardeshir H D and Co.

218-21—Malvi M R and Co, Mahomedalli Abdulji Chhagan v Valimahomed Abdul Rehman, Dallas and Co.

238-21—Mulla and Mulla, Nagsi Chand a firm v Jetha Deoji and Co a firm, Parekh and Co.

249-21—Shamrao M and H, Khurshedji Hormusji Katrak v Maneckji Hormusji Katrak.

251-22—Craigie B and C, Louis Dreyfus and Co a firm v Gadgil Samant and Co a firm, Raghavayya N and Co.

507-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Jagjiwan Ujamsey v G D Lyalka and Co a firm, Madhowji and Co.

521-21—Little and Co, Lendum Limited v Bansidhar Khandanlal, Madhowji and Co.

326-21—Madhowji K and Ch, Pitamber Vithalji a firm v Morarji Jeram Naranji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

348-21—Thakoredas and Daru, Narottam Naran v Premchand Keshavji Bhayni and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

356-21—Payne and Co, Seshmal Hajarimal and Co a firm v Ardeshir Bomanji Shroff.

370-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jorawarmal Rajmal a firm v Seshmal Dharamchend a firm and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

441-21—Pandia and Co Sadashix Laxman Dongre a firm Adamally Allibhoy Suratwalla Mulla and Mulla.

486-21.—Parekh and Co Carmundas Lanechand Tirathdas Uttamchand Mantri and Co.

487-21.—Hiralal Th. and Co Balchand Ugarchand a firm Rampratapji Onkarmal a firm Mantri and Co.

515-21.—F A Pavri Tejsey Ramjisha Eshwardas Eshwardas and Co. a firm Khandwalla and Co.

539-21.—Tyabji D and Co Ismail Rahimtulla and Co a firm Ismail Dossa and Co a firm.

561-21. Craigie B and C Chimanlal Rachhodrai Desai Mukundrai Jauretram Thakore Amin and Desai.

569-21.—Matubhai J and M Adhaoji Siladha a others Patel and Eze.

646-21.—Motichand and D B Mansingh and Co a firm Jivanlal Manilal a firm Purnanand Cl. and J.

669-21—Raghavayya N and Co Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar Anantrao Narandas a firm Purnanand Cl. and J.

684-21.—Forbes and Co Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi Bai Dhunbai widow Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

737-21.—Madhowji K and Co Bapooji Pitamber Lakhmidas Mulji a firm Surveyor and Co.

743-21.—Motichand and D Jaswantlal Wadilal a firm Chunilal Gandalal Kanga and Co.

758-21.—Mulla and Mulla Mithabhai and Co. a firm C. Framji and Co a firm Dallas and Co.

765-21.—Hiralal Th. and Co. Bombay United Commercial Co. Ltd. Visram Manji Dustur and Co.

782-21.—Motichand and D. Trivedi and Co a firm Jamnadas Harprasad and Co. a firm—Malvi M R and Co.

796-21.—Matubhai J M Dady Jehangir Billimoria Ratilal Lakhmichand Edgelow moria Ratilal Lakhmichand Edgelow G W and Co.

803-21.—Pandia and Co Deosey Harpal Unnorji Esmailji Amin and Desai.

811-21.—Mantri and Co Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor Kasturbhai Lallubhai Patel and Bros, Mathubhai J and M Amin and Desai.

869-21.—Shroff and Vachha Mansingh Sheoprasad Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros. Madhowji and Co.

873-21.—Malvi M R and Co Dwarkadas Chhogmal and another Kenialal Bansilal Purnanand Cl. and J.

1785-20.—Mulla and Mulla Padamsey Ratansey and others Somchand Parbhudas a firm Amin and Desai.

3607-20.—Dubash and Co Chimniram Motilal a firm Ratanlal Bapulal a firm and another Motichand and D Against 1st Defendant.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersey v Karim Rahmat Chakawalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velabai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Shakur Valimahomed Dastur and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

In Jutes there was little activity after the reopening of the market this morning and speculative business in Howrah and Clive was not so large as that during the days of the preceeding week. Craig and Waverley showed some improvement on enquiry and in the higher priced stocks demand was limited.

Cottons display no alterations.

Coals maintained their position.

In Bengal, Gopalchuck, Ghusick and Satpukuria and Asansol business was effected at steady prices.

Teas: A few transactions were recorded at unchanged rates.

Miscellaneous: A fair list of transactions was put through buyers of Carew sugar, Calcutta Ice Association and Britannia Building and Iron had to pay more than the current rates for their requirements. Government securities: steady.

The following were the closing quotations: Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper 66/6 S.L. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 104 I.S.L., 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 101/8, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 103/6, S.L. do 1931 103/14, S.L., 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 104/1 S.L.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref. 90, Central Bank 24/8 X.D., Imperial Bank fully paid 1377 do. conty 348.

Railways: Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 115.

Cotton: Kessoram 5/2.

Jutes: Alliance 485/8 S.L., Auckland 161, Bally 164 S.O.L., Barangore 127 S.L., Belvedere 468, Belvedere pref. 106, Birla 7/7, Budge Budge 442/8 S.L., Cheviot 261/8 S.L., Clive 31/12, Craig 6/4 S.L., Empire 43/14, Hooghly ord. 65, do. pref. 14/6, Howrah 40/12, Kukumchand ord. 8/6, Indra 200 X.D.S.L., Kamarhatty 487, Kelvin 680 X.D.S.L., Lawrence 482/8 S.L. Nation 283 S.L., New Central 513, Nuddea 41, Auction Orient 196, S.L., Presidency 7, Reliance 49 S.L., Standard pref. 95, Union ord. 440 S.L., do. pref. 107, Waverley 8/12 S.L.

Coals: Aldih 85, Bengal Coal 648/8, Bilbera 7/4, Bolompur 5/12, Ghusick and Muslia 20/6 Gopalichuck 17/14, Marine 11/8, Neetooria 1/2, Pench Valley 25/4, Simla and Kendra 12 C.E.D., Satpukuria and Asalsol 1/10, Southkaranpura 12/2.

Miscellaneous: Britannia Building and Iron 3/13, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 16 S.L. Indian St. Wagon pref. 23 S.L., Kumardhubi Engineering 3/10, Marshall and Co. 5/8 S.L., Russa Engineering pref. 25, Britannia biscuits 9/8, Indian Cables 2, B.I. Corporation ord. 5/12, S.L., do. defd. 6/12, B.I. Corporation pref. 108, Burma Finance 2/10, Calcutta Ice 13/6, Spences Hotel 14, Bengal Paper 17/8 S.L., Titaghur Paper 3/8, Central Hydraulic Press 225, Carew and Company 80.

Tea Companies: Amluckie 150, Dufflaghur 12/10, East India 15/14, Grob B. 12/8, Rajbari 76, S.L., Rajnagar 137, Rutema 15/8, Soom 15/12, Tirrihannah 25.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and five-eight pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty-one thirty-second pence.

FIRE IN RANGOON RICE GODOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 4.

A fire broke out this morning at one o'clock in the Port Commissioner's godown in Kemmendine in which was stored white and boiled rice. The loss is estimated at over a lakh but the stocks are covered by insurance. Incendiarism is suspected.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI IN KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 4.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and his mother Bi Amman arrived here this morning by the Punjab Mail and were taken in a procession through the principal streets in the city.

This evening an address of welcome was presented by the Karachi Municipality at the Municipal gardens followed at night by a public meeting at the Lyari River Bed.

CHEMICALS.

March 5.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs 3|12.
Antimony salt As 9.
Acetate lead-white Rs 39.
Bleaching powder Rs 13/12.
Potassium Chlorate As 4.
Caustic soda Rs 22/8.
Magnesium Chloride Rs 3/14.
Dextrine Rs 21/8.
Maize starch Rs 17/8.
Copperas green Rs 3.
Sodium Sulphide Rs 14/8.
Acetic acid Rs 0-9-3.
Aniline salt Rs 0/11/6.
Glauber salt Rs 4.
Acetate lead Brown Rs 43.
Bichromate potash Rs 45.
Hydrosulphide soda Re 1/6.
Zinc Chloride Rs 23/8.
Litharge flake Rs 38.
Farina Rs 18/8.
Copper Sulphate Rs 23.
Alum of chrome Rs 22.
Bichromate soda Rs 37.
Oxalic acid Rs 33.

COLOURS.

March 5.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs 110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs 110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs 98 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs 80 per cwt.
Congo Red 12B Rs 1/14 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs 2/8 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs 3/8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs 6/8 per lb.
Chrysophinine Rs 3 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs 5 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs 1/12 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Re 1 per lb.
Sulpher Black As 12 per lb.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Is there not going to be an end to the tussel between the directors and Agents on one side, and the shareholders on the otherside, of joint stock companies. Since over a year we have been experiencing this difference of opinion and various allegations have been laid against each other by either side, much to the detriment of the company concerned, and without any good accruing out of it. There is no doubt about one fact, viz., as stated by Mr. Jamshedji Wadia, in one of the recent company meetings, that the shareholders are now wide awake to watch and safeguard their own interests. What is most undesirable is the attitude which a few shareholders resort to, when they put questions in meetings of joint stock companies. Even if it be taken for granted that some of the directors or the managing agents, may be wrong, why should not the work of the meeting be carried on in a decent and dignified manner, and without creating any uproar? On the other hand if a board of directors believe that they cannot answer a number of questions put by a shareholder or shareholders, why should they not ask such persons to see them personally and discuss the matter with them, and obtain the information, which cannot be given in the meeting? Is this not a better course than dissatisfying any shareholder? It is said that the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau issued two resolutions, one regarding the directors and managing agents, and the other regarding the attitude of creating rowdyism in company meetings. We are glad to note these impartial views expressed by the Chamber, and Sir, may I request them not to be satisfied by merely doing so, but to try and take practical measures for putting an end to such tussels between the directors and the shareholders, so that the work of such meetings may be carried on in a dignified manner and no harm may be done to the company.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. W.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

SIDELIGHT ON DIARCHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was present in the visitors' gallery at the time of yesterday's debate in the Bombay Legislative Council relating to the educational policy of the Bombay Government. Your report, appearing in to-day's issue though meagre, brings out the important points. But there are one or two questions to which, I think, the attention of the public should be called immediately. One of such points arises out of the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Education Minister, in his reply to the criticism of the House about the appointment of a European Principal in the Elphinstone High School. Mr. Jadhav stated, in the course of his reply, that these appointments were made by H.E. the Governor at his discretion and that he as Minister, had no hand in the same. Mr. Jadhav meant by this statement to convey the impression to the House that the responsibility in the Transferred Departments for making appointments was not on his shoulders and that he merely said "ditto" to what the Governor did. Immediately Mr. Jadhav made this statement, Mr. Jayakar, the Leader of the Opposition, promptly got up and asked the Government Benches whether Mr. Jadhav's statement could be taken as a correct description of the position of Ministers in Diarchy with regard to the right of making appointments in the Transferred Departments. This query of Mr. Jayakar caused, for about half a minute, considerable consternation amongst the Government Benches, one member looking at another in great dismay, and afterwards the Hon. the Home Member plucked up courage enough to get up and say that Mr. Jadhav's statement was entirely incorrect.

For the moment this episode passed off. But it clearly reveals one of two things, either that Mr. Jadhav has a total misconception of his responsibility and rights in this connection or that what he stated was in fact the truth, though not literally so under the constitution and that it represents practically the spirit under which the Bombay Government are working the Transferred Departments, especially with regard to the right of making appointments. Either of these alternatives raises difficult questions. If Mr. Jadhav's conception of his rights is erroneous, as the Home Member stated, then the question arises how is Mr. Jadhav going to perform with courage and firmness, his duties in the matter of making appointments. Already there are complaints against the Transferred Departments that they are absolutely *Johukums* in the hands of the Executive, especially in the matter of making appointments and if Mr. Jadhav's conception is right, then, I fear, there is not much hope of independence and freedom in the matter of making appointments, if, on the other hand, what Mr. Jadhav stated after his experience of the working of the office for more than three months represents the silent truth and the spirit under which his Department is over-shadowed by the Government, then the time has come when greater public attention should be drawn to this anomaly and a fuller enquiry made in the interest of the public. Your readers must be aware that precisely a similar question is being agitated in the Madras Council Mr. Satyamurthi is moving an address to the Madras Governor calling attention to a similar anomaly disclosed by a statement made by the Hon. the Finance Member at a meeting of the Madras Council on the 7th of February. The public have been fed with the belief that the Ministers are all powerful in their own domain. This belief conflicts materially with the attitude, demeanour and the remarks made by Mr. Jadhav in the course of his reply on the debate. Shall we not have a full discussion on this question in the Council and outside in order to find out how really the situation stands? The Swarajists have been called names for shirking the responsibility of office but if Mr. Jadhav's statement clearly represents the freedom and the resources which the Transferred Departments can boast of, then no one will disagree that the Swarajists were right in refusing to waste their time on this bauble.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

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Bombay, 4th Mar. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.887 ins.
Temperature of Air		82.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72.2 "
Dew point		66.1 "
Relative humidity of Air		57.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		1 4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		94.4 "
Minimum " "		74.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, NNW, ENE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		135

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth as Soil	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth as Soil
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
					0 28	16 7
					12 39	17 0
Th.	3	9 41	26 1	3	4 50	17 0
		22 32	28 5		16 41	18 10
F.	4	10 33	26 10	4	5 27	16 7
		23 11	28 10		17 20	18 0
Sa.	8	9 19	28 9	8	6 31	16 5
		12 34	27 8		18 28	17 3
S.	9	0 49	284	9	6 59	16 7
		13 8	275		18 59	17 7
M.	10	2 17	278	10	8 38	17 9
		14 44	251		20 26	19 1
Tu.	11	2 4	26 5	11	8 24	17 7
		14 45	25 9		20 36	19 11

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2 Our Cotton-forecast published two weeks back in "Voice of India" with Daily fluctuations and New York Futures rise and fall stood wonderfully correct, which is a day-light truth before public! When people are making money through our forecast what more evidence is required?
SPECIAL NEGOTIATIONS OPEN TILL 15th MARCH, 1924,
3 Deputing our representative specially on Rs. 200/- per day or Rs. 5,000/- lump-sum for the month of April, 1924, besides travelling, lodging conveyance 1st class expenses to advise transactions in Bombay and earning profits in Cotton speculation, this offer is for those intending such special engagement.
4 Charges may look prohibitive but compared with gains even in one transaction, they are nothing.
5 Negotiations only accepted when present planetary position favourable for earning.
6 Negotiate with date of birth and palm impressions.
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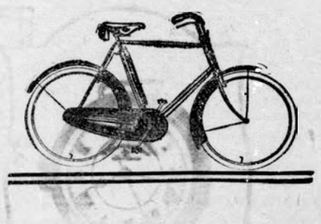

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BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

FIVE SWARAJISTS IN THE FIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 4.

The Bandra Municipal Elections are to come off on Saturday the 8th inst. and aspirants for seats on the Council are busy canvassing the support of their constituencies.

The Municipal District is divided into 8 wards. By the extended franchise the number of elected members has been increased from 12 to 20, and this increase has been fairly well distributed in the different wards.

It will be remembered that the Elections were to have come off in November last, but owing to some reason, not at all satisfactory, the Collector recommended an extension of four months which was sanctioned by Government. Had the Elections come off in November the Swarajists would have but one representative as they were too busy with the Legislative Council Elections and had no time to give to local politics. The extension has, however, given them a good opportunity to rally their forces and they have now 5 candidates in the field with very fair prospects of victory. It might be thought that this is a rather small number but one has to bear in mind that the Christian population is wholly moderate if not apathetic, and so also the Parsi population, which though moderate can rise to the occasion upon an emergency.

The Swarajists in their manifesto openly admit that their party which has just come into existence is much handicapped by drawbacks and weaknesses, yet they hope if fortune favours them to effect certain very necessary reforms.

The prospects of the different candidates, so far as one can gather from the trend of general public opinion, can be fairly forecasted and one wonders why some of the aspirants to Municipal honours are still clinging on to the hope of success when there seems to be none and there is yet an opportunity for them for an honourable and dignified retreat.

In the "B" Ward there is likely to be a very keen and lively struggle as both Mr. Almeida and Mr. De Monte have to fight two powerful Swarajists who have a great hold on the non-Christian population.

In the "C" Ward there ought not to be any competition if the electorate exercises a proper judgment. A good portion of the electorate is educated and this portion it is to be hoped will heartily support Mr Peter De Souza (Pleader). As for Dr. Dias, although he has in the past been an unfortunate failure in the Presidential capacity, yet he has a good following who believe that as an ordinary councillor he is worth having. Between the other two candidates there is not much to choose, as they to all intents and purposes are working together as brothers in arms, and it would be well and wise if one of them made his bow out as it is impossible for them both to succeed, and if both did succeed it would reflect very little credit on the intelligence of the Electorate.

In the D. Ward there will be a keen contest between the two doctors, and one hopes, but can hardly expect that Dr. De Monte will succeed.

In the "E" Ward, Mr. Athaide is certain to have the full support of his community, while the prospects of the other two candidates are dark and gloomy.

In the "F" Ward, Mr. Augustus Pereira who has done yeoman's service for the ratepayers stoutly fighting in their interest whenever occasion demanded will have the solid support of all. Of the other two it appears the academician will throw the Aesculapian into the shade.

In the "G" Ward, Messrs. Rajabally and Fernandes are dead certs., and the Swarajist candidate there does not stand a ghost of a chance.

In the "H" Ward, Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Solicitor, will no doubt have an easy win, for then, it is generally expected from his antecedents that he will be the right man in the right place. Of the others Messrs. Gupte, Naik and Joshi have so far the best backing. Mr. Trivedi has come rather late on the scene, and considering that he is not a resident of Bandra one does not think he will have much support.

The above is a forecast given after carefully and diligently watching which way the wind is blowing, but it is to be seen how things will eventually turn out for one can not exactly say in regard to Municipal elections, especially Bandra Municipal Elections, what particular magical lubricant may not be used to enable a white elephant to pass through the needle's eye at the last moment.

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THANKS FOR WHAT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A meeting of the Indian Christian Association has been called by some persons on Saturday next to move resolutions thanking the Government for nominating one Mr. J. P. Bunter to the Legislative Council and appointing Mr. B. Y. Khisty a J. P. Now Sir, if these thanks are rendered by the recipients of the honour and their friends to the Government the Indian Christian community has nothing to say, but when it is done by the Indian Christian Association in the name of the community, it is time the community raised emphatic protest. Now, Sir, I shall tell you what this Indian Christian Association is. Out of a total population of 7,500 Protestant Indian Christians in this city there are hardly 75 members on the role of the Indian Christrian Association. Out of these 75 most of them are either mission servants or Government servants. The former are in a still worse position than the Government servants for obvious reasons. The Managing Committee of the I.C.A. sent a representation lately to the Government to nominate one of their community on the Council, which too was opposed and the representation was sent in a hide-and-seek manner. Mr. Bunter has been nominated but his performance of the last few days shows that he is a Government nominee pure and simple. He has voted throughout with the Government so far. Now I should like to know if the I.C. Association is going to thank the Government for this achievement of Mr. Bunter who has not identified himself with Indian Christian interests? If Government really wanted to nominate a member of the Indian Christian community there are not lacking in the community, men who have studied the Reforms Act better than Mr. Bunter and who would have voted as representatives of the community and not as Government nominees. Mr. Bunter however may have some other claims on the Government viz. as a Public Prosecutor of Poona he has brought three suits against the Poona Municipality and even got an injunction against that body. One was re. Lokmanya Thank's Statue, the other against the expenditure on addresses presented to Mr. C. R. Das, Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. May the Government rejoice in having such a staunch Public Prosecutor but, as an Indian Christian, I am ashamed that a member of my community has figured against the best men of India in bringing suits against the municipality.

Another gentleman is Mr. Khisty, who is a teacher in the Wilson High School. I do not know for what meritorious service public or private he has been made a J. P. Will the Director of Information kindly enlighten the public? If Government honour some persons for reasons best known to the recipients and the donors, the promoters of the show should not thank the Government in the name of the community.

I hope some gentlemen will come forward on Saturday next in the Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road and move amendments and tell the Government straight away that in honouring these two persons they have not honoured the community, because the community is not benefitted in any way with it.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

A WORD TO C. P. COUNCIL SWARAJISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sirs,—Pledged as your Party is, either to mend or end the existing Councils, the only line of action open to you,—after the anxiously awaited, recent, disappointing pronouncement by Lord Olivier on the Indian question—will be to oppose every Government measure, good or bad, a step consistent with the non-confidence motion successfully moved at the first sitting of the present House.

If you cannot be so decisive, or if you want to count 'ten' before you take this extreme, and unpleasant step, please resign and return, if the electorate chooses to return you to the Council armed with a fresh mandate to meet every possible contingency. Till then kindly do not contemplate any departure from your avowed policy.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

"THE SANYASI'S BOWL"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th instant, you published a further letter from Mr. Ismail Ahmed, defending his statement that true congressmen must not pay a pie to any outside person or body, who is engaged in doing a certain work, which forms also a part of the Congress programme. While he says the Palestine Mosque fund and Gujerat Gandhi fund are being collected by a recognised society and a responsible congress leader respectively, he ignores the fact that Swamiji is collecting the untouchability fund on behalf of the Arya Samaj which is a well established and recognised society of long standing.

His next contention is that the untouchability being a part of the Congress programme, all contributions to that cause must go to the Congress from Congressmen. I cannot understand this argument of Mr. Ahmed. Would he kindly apply his above argument to the Khilafat fund and justify the separate collection for the Khilafat, which forms one of the anchor-sheets of the Congress programme? If Mr. Ahmed thinks that "true congressmen" should not pay for the Swamiji's fund for *his* own reasons, he should also ask "true congressmen" not to pay a pie for the Khilafat fund but to pay to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

I can assure Mr. Ahmed that by evolving such theories, he is really helping more to widen the gulf that exists among Congressmen, than promoting the cause of unity among them.—Yours, etc.,

S. SUBRAMANIAM.

Madura, Feb. 26.

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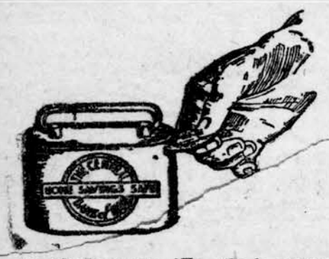

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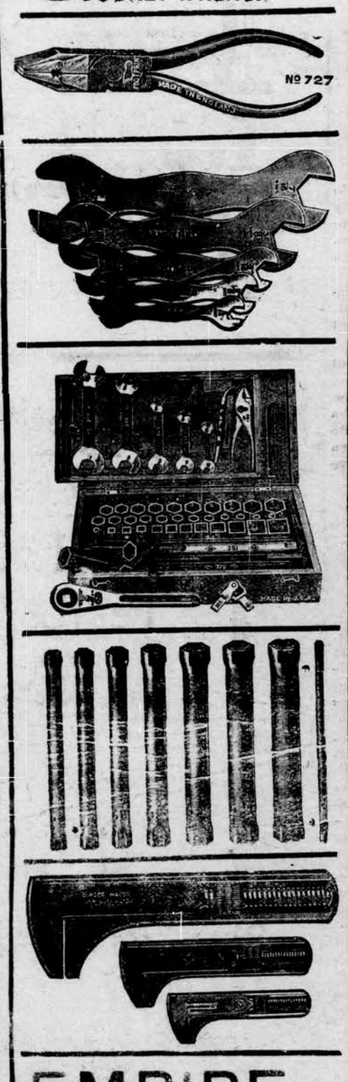

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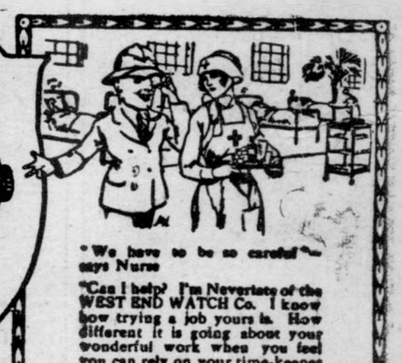

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